



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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YOUR HEALTH WILL
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Optician,
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No. 19,996 號六十九百九千九萬一第 日一初月六閏年戌壬 HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 24TH, 1922. 一拜禮 號四十二月七年一十國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " " " " 10 " "
9.30 " " " " " 15 " "
11.30 " " " " " 15 " "
12.30 p.m. " " " " " 15 " "
2.30 " " " " " 15 " "
4.00 " " " " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.
SATURDAY.
Extra Car—12 midnight.

SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 7.45 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
9.30 " " " " " 10 " "
11.30 " " " " " 15 " "
12.00 noon " " " " " 15 " "
1.00 p.m. " " " " " 15 " "
4.00 " " " " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS
As on Week Day.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars, not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special use, can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
Season Ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
Cheque or Compro Order represent-
Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1921 until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Station	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30
	Local	Local	Local	Local	Through Express	Local	Local	Local	Through Express	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local
	Local	Local	Local	Local	Through Express	Local	Local	Local	Through Express	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local
CANTON (Full Rate)	dep				5.00								8.64							9.90
SEW LUNG	dep				4.16								11.68							4.50
Shan Chua	dep	7.23	3.02	10.47		11.40	1.85						6.52	2.19						9.43
Shaurin	dep	7.50	3.29	10.44		11.40	1.93						6.52	2.19						9.43
Family	dep	7.33	3.19	10.49		11.40	1.90						6.52	2.17						—
Tapo Market	dep	7.43	3.29	10.53		11.40	2.02						6.52	2.21						—
depo	dep	7.47	3.34	10.58		11.40	2.06						6.52	2.25						—
KWLOON	dep	8.00	3.47	11.16		11.40	2.40						6.52	2.80						—
Yammat	dep	7.18	3.12	8.85		11.40	1.86						6.52	2.17						—
depo	dep	8.52	3.09	11.36	11.38	11.40	4.01						6.52	4.04						7.38

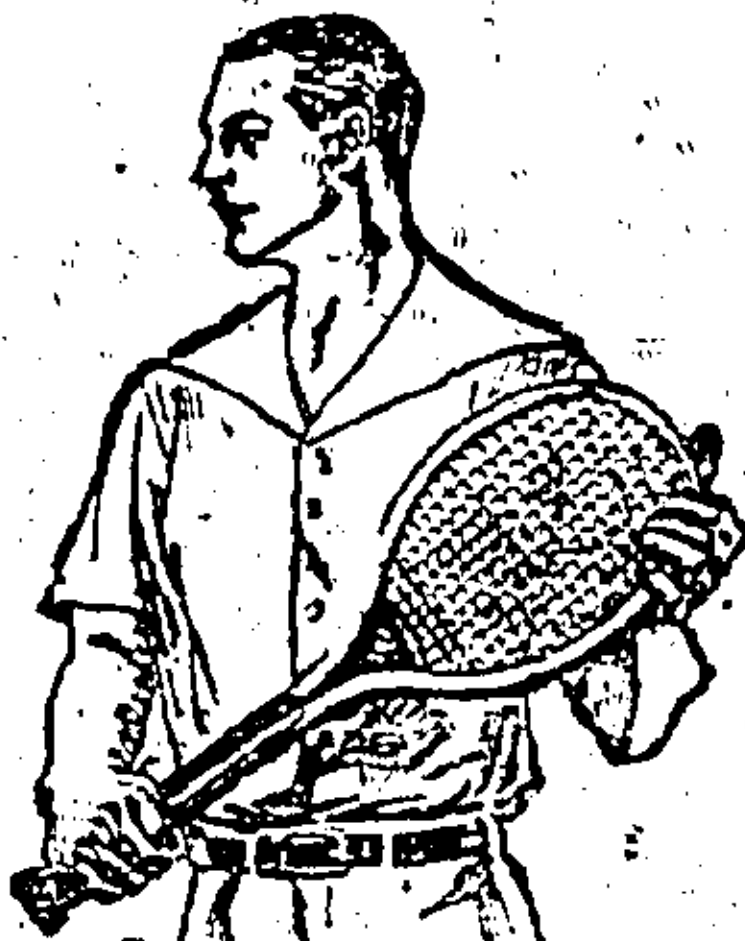
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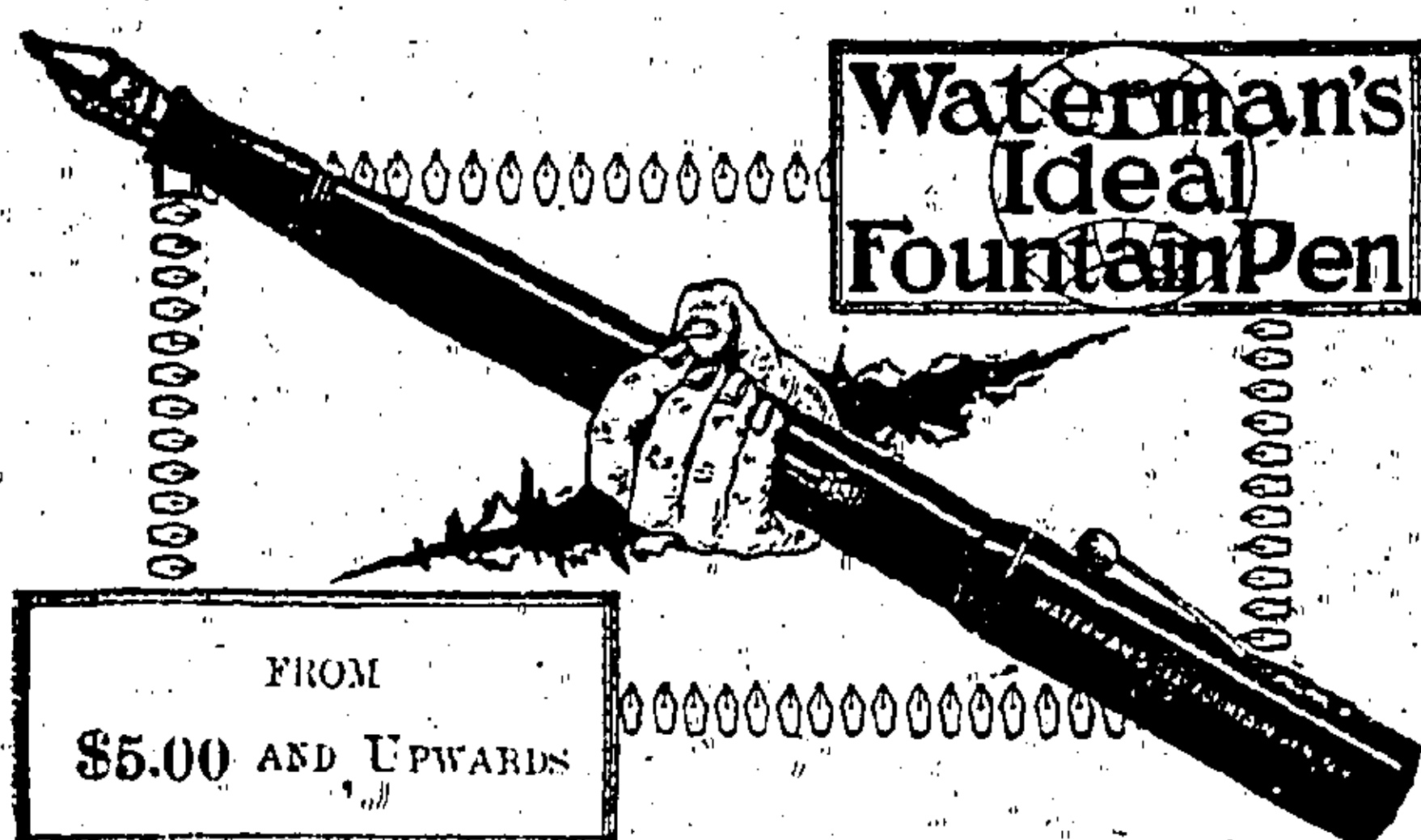
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Ideal
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\$5.00 AND UPWARDS

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**THE STORE
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MEN TO SHOP**

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WORTH—FULL MONEY'S WORTH—IS THE BASIS OF
EVERY TRANSACTION, WHETHER LARGE OR SMALL.

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NEW BOW TIES...	...	\$1.75	EACH.
NEW HANDKERCHIEF TIES...	...	\$2.25	EACH.
NEW SOFT COLLARS...	...	\$6.50	DOZ.
NEW WATER PROOFS...	...	FROM \$25.50	
NEW UMBRELLAS...	...	FROM \$8.50	
NEW TROUSER PRESSES...	...	FROM \$10.75	
NEW "CITY DE LUXE" PIPES...	...	\$2.95	EACH.
NEW TENNIS SHOES...	...	FROM \$6.50	PAIR.

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HONGKONG

SCOTTISH LETTER.

BURNS' "CLARINDA."

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

EDINBURGH, June 14th.

A few years ago, the Ninety Burns Club erected a tombstone in Preston Street Cemetery, Edinburgh, to "Clarinda," immortalised by Robert Burns. The Club has now appropriately placed a memorial over the grave of "Clarinda," the friend of Burns, in the old churchyard of the Canongate. It is the work of Mr. H. S. Gamley, R.S.A., is a simple panel in stone, with moulded surround and sill, inclosing a bas-relief in bronze of "Clarinda." The memorial was unveiled by Mr. Joseph Laing Waugh, the author of "Betsy Grief" and other Scottish character sketches.

The maiden name of "Clarinda" was Agnes Craig, and she was the daughter of a Glasgow surgeon. One of the Glasgow Beauties, at the age of seventeen "the pretty Miss Nancy" was married to a Mr. McLehose, a Glasgow writer. The union proved an unhappy one, and after the birth of the fourth child they separated. McLehose emigrated to the West Indies, and his young wife returned to Edinburgh, to be under the care and protection of her cousin, Lord Craig, one of the Lords of Session. Here she lived for about 15 years. Then, at the request of her husband, she went to join him in Jamaica. They again became estranged, and she returned to Edinburgh, where she died at an advanced age.

The outstanding event in her career was her introduction to Robert Burns. In his days of depression and despondency, when Burns was harvesting the fruits of past indiscretions, and the way seemed very dark, "Clarinda" kindly sympathy was his solace, and her counsel and advice his stay and salvation. She was never in the social limelight. Her place was in the shadows. And there she walked alone. Her life had been wrecked; it was a spoiled, and in some respects a wasted life, for, owing to her unfortunate lot, her sphere of usefulness was circumscribed, and she had few opportunities of letting her intellectual light be seen. But while which had to its credit "Ae fond kiss" and "My Nannie's awa," and which carried to its close memories of a loving, helpful companionship with Robert Burns, could not be called altogether wasted. That she loved Robert Burns there is no possible doubt; and she loved him to the end.

NEW CRUISER FOR THE CHINA STATION.

The last word in cruiser construction is a Clyde-side product. H.M.S. *Draycott* was well on the way to completion in the Fairfield yard when the general cancellation of naval contracts led to her being towed down to Chatham, there to receive the finishing touches. At present she is out in the North Sea on her trials, and is understood to be doing well. The leisurely construction has meant a huge bill, £12,420, although she is rather less than 5,000 tons in displacement. She has cost roughly £200,000—the price of a first-class battleship a few years ago. As soon as she has passed her trials she will go out to China in place of an older and less powerful vessel of the C type.

THE TORONTO SCOTTISH.

The Toronto Scottish Regiment (Canadian Militia) have honoured the London Scottish by asking to be affiliated with it and to wear its uniform, which, of course, will include the famous kilt of hoden grey. This permission has now been granted by the War Office and Canadian authorities, and the Commanding Officer of the London Scottish thanks the Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Col. Harbottle, the officers, and all ranks of the Toronto Scottish for the tribute paid to the London regiment. The Hon. Colonel of the Toronto-Scottish is Major-General J. H. MacBrien, head of the Canadian Militia.

51st HIGHLAND DIVISION MEMORIAL.

In accordance with a widely expressed desire that some permanent memorial should be erected in France as a tribute to the fallen of the 51st (Highland) Division and of its achievements in the late war, it has been decided to erect a monument at Beaumont-Hamel in the Department of the Somme. The 51st was exclusively a Territorial body, composed of men from the Highland counties and from the contiguous Lowlands. It is calculated that about £10,000 will be required for the erection of the memorial, and an appeal for subscriptions in support of the project is made by Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. M. Harper, K.C.B., D.S.O., who commanded the Division in the war, when its exploits from Beaumont-Hamel to the Armistice evoked remarkable admiration, even from the enemy.

Sir George Henry Paulin, of Glasgow, has been appointed sculptor, and the architect is Mr. A. Bryet, A.R.I.B.A., London.

A prominent site for the proposed memorial, which is impressive in character, and surmounted by the figure of a typical Highland soldier, has been secured in the centre of the position of the attack by the Division on the 18th November, 1916. The site is a free gift from the community of Beaumont-Hamel.

AMATEUR AND "SHAMATEUR."

The amateur definition has come right to the front in golf politics. This question, it is well known, has been under consideration, and that some step by the government of the game was contemplated in the near future to stiffen the terms in which the status is at present defined. Members of the Championship Committee watched the Holderness-Caven final with undivided pleasure, because it was a match between two genuine amateur players. It is an open secret that these official spectators would not have viewed a final between certain other players with anything

like the same satisfaction. The question of the "shamateur" is no novelty, either in itself or in the difficulties of adjusting it, but it was brought conspicuously into the open again at Prestwick by the circumstances of well-known competitors who are directly identified with the sale of golf requisites. Such men have a perfect legal right to play in the Championship as the statute-book stands at present; but there is a strong feeling, both inside and outside the legislature of the game, that some amendment is overdue which will bar from the contest players who, because their livelihood depends upon their skill in and direct business association with the game, are in a much more advantageous position for play and practice than the average golfer. As it reads at present, the definition is in negative terms. The reformers desire the terms tightened materially, and some positive limitation inserted regarding "the sale of equipment."

GLENEAGLES AND JAPAN.

Some time ago there was considerable discussion as to the derivation of the name Gleneagles. It was pointed out that the course was a long way from the glen, and that there was no sign of eagles. Others held that the "glen" part of the name was right enough, but they put the "eagles" down to "eghise," which, scholars tell me, has something to do with a church. But this may be the interpretation of some local Presbyterian. Other investigators find the true origin as far away as Japan. They say that in Japanese the name signifies—"Glen" of a million, missable, putts. Certainly that is how quite a lot of people find it.

But, seriously speaking, some friends from the Far East profess to find a distinct resemblance in some of the nooks and corners of Gleneagles, particularly in the curlew-haunted valley between the thirteenth and the sixth to the links which are on the hills of Rokkusan, above the airport of Kobe.

WINDMILLANE.

Princess Mary has expressed a wish to place in the new Memorial Chapel at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, a memorial to the Royal Scots, a regiment of which H.R.H. is Colonel-in-Chief.

Lord Southesk has been hardly treated by Fate in the matter of fire. Last year his beautiful castle of Kinmaird, Forfarshire, worth with its contents over half-a-million, was totally destroyed; and now a fire on his estate has burned about £20,000 worth of standing timber.

Dr. Hugh K. Anderson, Master of Gonville and Caius, who received one of the Birthday Honours, is one of the numerous Aberdeen men who are now prominent in the educational enterprise of Cambridge.

A street collection on behalf of the National War Memorial in Edinburgh Castle will be made on Bannockburn Day; this will be held in place of the usual miniature flags; and many of these thistles will be brought over by aeroplanes from the battlefields of France and Flanders.

Sir James M. Barrie, Rector of St. Andrew's University, has presented to the University Hall, the residence for women students, the original model by Frampton of the "Peter Pan" statue designed by that sculptor and erected in Kensington Gardens, London.

Professor Sir Peter Scott Lang has also presented to the Principal and professors of the United College a bronze medallion of the late Andrew Lang, which has been placed in the University Chapel.

THINGS HEARD AT GLENEAGLES.

Varian made a magnificent recovery at the Kittle Kink, where he was in the vasty-whim-whipped daps, and tears filled the eyes of an old follower in the gallery. "Man," said he, "to see a shot like that is like drinking whisky neat!" As one Scot speaking to a lot of other Scots, if that is not a compliment, what is?

Two young things were discussing Jack Hutchison. Said one, "Frankly, I like him." And responded the other, "So do I, but I wish he'd wear his cap with more character—it flops!"

When the non-smoking, tea-tal, tea-abstaining, milk-drinking Jock Kirkwood was knocked out, a ruddy faced man on his way to the refreshment tent was heard to remark,—"Ha! that's a blow for Prohibition!"

A gentleman, playing over North Berwick golf links for the first time, pulled or sliced every ball, and there was a good deal of arduous walking. At last, he exclaimed to his caddy, "I don't like your course." "Awa, man," answered the caddy, "you're never been on it yet."

"Fore! fore!" followed the plus man to a young lady seated in the middle of the fairway reading Ethel M. D.H. But the dunnie never stirred. Boiling with wrath, he walked up to her and said, "You mustn't sit there, miss, it's dangerous."

"Oh, not at all," she replied sweetly. "There's no danger: you see I'm sitting on my mackintosh."

FREEMASONRY AND LABOUR.

Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, M.P., Provincial Grand Master for Cumberland and Westmoreland, writes to the *Masonic Record* with regard to the Labour conference proposal to exclude Freemasons from office in the Labour party:

"As a Freemason, and also as one who has much sympathy with the aspirations of Labour, I see no reason why there should be any antagonism between the two bodies. As to the principles and ideals of Freemasons and of the moderate majority of the Labour party, there is a great measure of agreement; for example, the recreation of our national and international affairs on the principles of goodwill, harmony, and mutual helpfulness. It is a pity to import into the life needless prejudices and antagonisms."

EVICTING A PROFESSOR.

AMAZING PERSECUTION.

The Turin Criminal Court has sentenced to five months' imprisonment, with the benefit of the First Offenders' Law, the wealthy proprietor of a large villa, who had resorted to asphyxiating gas, the burning of sulphur, and various other vexatious in an attempt to evict an aged professor, Dr. Arturo Farinelli, of Turin University. The case has excited great interest and lively comment. Professor Farinelli had lived for fifteen years like a recluse, devoted entirely to his studies and scientific pursuits, and occupied the upper part of a big villa owned formerly by his friend, Colonel Piccolo. The villa was sold some time ago to a wealthy manufacturer, who had married a beautiful young actress, aged 18, and they wished to have the villa and its pretty gardens all to themselves. They summoned Professor Farinelli to leave, but he refused, whereupon they decided to lay siege to the upper storeys of the villa. Sulphur was burned in the kitchen so as to penetrate through the ceiling into the professor's library, the villa was enveloped in the fumes of carbonic acid gas, two big wolfhounds were let loose in the garden to frighten the professor; a motor-cycle was set up in the garden, and kept going, with deafening noise by day and night, and the water and lighting supplies were cut off.

The professor, driven to despair, penned a graphic account of all his sufferings to the Public Prosecutor, and lodged a complaint against his landlord for attempted homicide.

After the Court had given sentence a compromise was reached by which the professor accepted an indemnity of several thousand lire and consented to evacuate the villa.

YOUTH AND SACRIFICE.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON WHAT THE WORLD OWES TO THEM.

In the course of his speech at the unveiling of a war memorial in Wales, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"As you get on in life there are so many things that occur that you suffer from many illusions. Things of which you are hopeful when you are young; you no longer find possible. There has been so much discouragement in regard to good causes in which you believe. Bare, indeed, are the men who can keep the fires of zeal, enthusiasm, and faith still burning on the altars of their hearts in spite of the passage of years. Youth! That is the time for enthusiasm, for zeal, for faith. The fires are not dead. That is the time for sacrifice. The world owes its liberty to the sacrifices of the young men of the ages. What is supremely important is that their sacrifices shall not be in vain. They sacrificed themselves to make the world better, to free it from a great menace. It is for us to see that that world is really free from menace, and that you do not substitute for it an equally bad one. If through our mismanagement, blindness, or lack of appreciation of what they suffered the world fails to make the best use of what these millions of great young men gave, it will not only leave a stain upon their great deeds, but it will be an intolerable disgrace for all those who, under the direction of God, have the responsibility of directing that sacrifice into a channel of beneficence, liberty, and righteousness."

SUBMARINE PIRACY.

TRIAL AND PUNISHMENT.

As soon as Parliament reassembles the First Lord of the Admiralty will introduce into the House of Lords a bill to give effect to specific obligations, flowing from the Washington Treaties which will be ratified by the King on behalf of the British nations as soon as the various Dominions have complied with the formal procedure laid down in their several constitutions. This new measure will arm the Government of Great Britain with the necessary powers to bring to trial any submarine commander who contravenes the law of nations as defined in the Treaty, drawn up, among other things, for the protection of neutrals and non-combatants at sea in time of war.

It will be recalled that it was laid down in the rules adopted at Washington that the routine of visit and search should be observed by any submarine which intercepts a merchant ship; that a merchant vessel must not be destroyed unless the crew and passengers have been first placed in safety; and that "any person in the service of any Power who shall violate any of those rules, whether or not such person is under the orders of a governmental superior, shall be deemed to have violated the laws of war, and shall be liable to trial and punishment as if for an act of piracy." In order that the regulations may become effective in this country, and also, incidentally, in order that proper supervision may be exercised over our private shippers, so as to prevent contravention of any clauses of the Naval Treaty with reference to new construction, the bill which Lord Lee will introduce has been drafted. —*Daily Telegraph*.

CRIMINOLOGY BY WIRELESS.

The value of wireless for tracking criminals was illustrated at a meeting of Chief Constables of England and Wales in London last month. A wireless receiving set was installed on the platform for the Chief Constables to "listen in" to wireless descriptions of imaginary criminals which were sent out from Marconi House and picked up by a detective near Chelmsford, Essex, equipped with a motor-car and portable wireless receiving set. The detective promptly telegraphed acknowledging the receipt of the messages.

INDIAN HOSTILITY TO ENTERPRISE.

A PASSING PHASE.

Is there any change in the attitude of Indians towards British enterprise in India? Sir Montagu Webb, of Karachi, has published his impressions after his All-India tour as a member of the Fiscal Commission. Sir Montagu Webb has been in India for the last twenty-three years, and he is an observant critic whose word has weight. He says:—

One feature of the evidence taken has pained me very much, and that is the widespread feelings of ill-will that exist towards British merchants, British industrialists, and British officials. Although these feelings have been in evidence on all sides and to a degree that I had never suspected before, and although they have been uttered with a conviction that has impressed me with the entire sincerity of the witnesses, nevertheless I am certain that these opinions are based on deplorable misunderstandings and on an imperfect appreciation of history and economic laws, and, further, that those who hold them do grave injustice to a large body of Englishmen, Scotsmen, and Irishmen who have done well by India, and who feel nothing but good will towards India and its peoples.

A remarkable proof of the statement is the opinion volunteered by many Indian business men in Calcutta and Bombay that the law should insist on half the capital of all new enterprise being subscribed by Indians. It is an impossible and reactionary suggestion. Sir Montagu Webb's statement ought to be qualified by a new consideration. A certain spirit of obstruction has of late been engineered against all large enterprises in the name of the poor. For instance, the Tata Hydro-Electric Company of Bombay, though an Indian concern, finds difficulty in the acquisition of land. The Government have sanctioned the acquisition of land near Pooná to complete a large dam. The villagers, to whom ample compensation was offered by the company, have been organized for "passive resistance" by non-co-operation leaders. This creates an unpleasant situation. The opposition is led in the name of the "poor peasants," but the motive is one of bitterness against all large "vested interests." It does not always act to the detriment of Europeans alone. It is a passing phase not to be identified with racial feelings.

INDIA AND EAST AFRICA.

Bombay has long had her eye on East African trade. There are many Indians in that region, and it is regarded as a potential trade-zone for the marketing of manufactures like Bombay pipe-goods. Two companies were started in the boom-period for developing Indo-Africa trade. The Bombay-Africa Trading Company, Limited, had a bad year in 1921. Its operations suffered through acute trade depression, and the company is going to restrict activities till more settled conditions return. The sister firm, the Bombay Uganda Company, Limited, fared better, because the Uganda cotton crop, coveted by Bombay as much as by Liverpool, turned out well. The Uganda cotton crop totalled 70,000 bales, but the Bombay company could not reap the full benefit as the factories for Uganda cotton had not been completed. The total number of bales purchased in 1921 was only 4,025 Uganda bales.

INDUSTRIAL BANKING.

So-called industrial banking in India for the advancement of the Swadeshi movement has not been a success. The most ambitious bank ever launched by Indians is restricting its activities. The Tata Industrial Bank has a nominal capital of Rs. 12 crores and a paid-up capital of Rs. 2½ crores. The capital had been made high with the object of assisting industries by long-term advances and creating industrial holdings. At the annual meeting the chairman announced that the bank had suspended the idea altogether. It has become difficult to find Indian conditions to finance industries. The board found how difficult it was to select propositions in which money could be profitably locked up for long periods. Volumes have been written by commissions and authors on the need of industrial banking in India, but in practice it has proved hard. The Tata Bank is, therefore, going to confine itself to ordinary joint-stock bank business. The board has separated industrial holdings from the general accounts, and is thinking of paying back part of the money to shareholders; for ordinary banking does not require such a huge initial capital in India. —*Times*.

If "Should a Woman Tell?" to-day's attraction at the Coronet, teaches anything it makes it clear that in most cases it pays a woman to keep her past to herself. The heroine, an attractive little fisher-girl, who has been "taken up" by a wealthy Society lady, finds herself confronted with the perplexing problem whether to reveal a regretted incident of her youth to the man she loves or to keep the secret locked up in her breast lest she try his powers of forgiveness too far. Many men will doubt whether in real life she would have been treated as her husband treats her in the picture, but it all goes to the making of a most engrossing drama that is unfolded on the screen with the faithful attention to small details which stamps all the Metro's famous pictures with the hallmark of success.

UNPAID HOTEL BILL. "LIVING AT A RATE" AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL. VISITOR'S FINANCIAL RESOURCES— SIXTY CENTS.

A charge of obtaining, by false pretences, board, lodging and an advance of money from the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., was preferred, at the Magistrate's, on Saturday, against a recent arrival in the Colony from Singapore—a young man named Herbert G. Roberts, dressed, not in the "whites" worn all the year round in Singapore, but in a grey cloth suit. It was alleged that between July 16th and 20th the defendant had incurred bills for accommodation and motor-car hire, and had obtained an advance from the Hotel Company, amounting in all to \$179.47. The false pretence alleged was that he pretended he would cash a draft on July 21st, whereas, in fact, he had no draft.

The presiding Magistrate was Mr. E. W. Hamilton. Mr. H. C. Macnamara, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution; the defendant, who denied the charge, was not legally represented.

At the outset, Mr. Macnamara applied for a remand, intimating that he had only just been instructed and that legal questions of some complexity were likely to arise during the hearing.

The Magistrate asked the defendant if he could find two sureties for \$250 each if the case were remanded.

The defendant: "I don't know anyone here."

Inspector Brown: "He is a stranger to Hongkong."

The Magistrate decided to hear the case as far as he could and adjourn it if needs be.

The sub-manager of the Hongkong Hotel, Mr. H. J. R. Norton, said the defendant arrived during the afternoon of July 17th and booked a bed for the night. The next day he decided to stay on and took a room and food. This was arranged with the reception clerk. During the day the defendant had meals, drinks, and a motor-car ride. He also obtained a loan of \$40. Later he tried to obtain a further loan of \$30, but, in view of the previous loan and the fact that the defendant had very little luggage the witness refused to sanction any more advances to the defendant. He then investigated the defendant's account and, in view of the large amount incurred during his short stay in the hotel, presented a bill to him on the afternoon of July 20th. The defendant said he was unable to pay, adding that he would cash a draft at the bank on the following morning. Witness arranged for the defendant to be watched and on Friday night the bar manager of the hotel found the defendant at the Seamen's Institute and brought him back to the hotel. When again asked to pay his bill the defendant said he could not pay then, but that he would send a cable to his brother-in-law at Singapore. After consulting the manager of the hotel and the Police it was decided to detain the man.

Mr. Macnamara: What is the total indebtedness to the hotel?

Witness: 16 amounts to \$179.47. There is also an extra \$5, doctor's fee.

The Magistrate decided that the \$5 could not be included in the present charge.

Mr. Macnamara: The defendant has not paid anything?

Witness: No.

The Magistrate: Is it the custom to receive guests into the hotel without making any enquiry about them?

Witness: People arriving with baggage generally open accounts.

The Magistrate: On July 20th, when he told you he had a draft, did you ask him to show it to you?

Witness: No.

Questioned further by the Magistrate, the witness said that the defendant received no reply to the cable, but the Hongkong Hotel had received a cable from Singapore. The words used by the defendant as to the draft were: "I will cash the draft at the bank in the morning."

The Magistrate: He did not say that he had the draft and that he had not cashed it?—No.

He did not say that as soon as he received the draft from Singapore he would pay in the morning?—No.

The Magistrate then explained to the defendant that he could make a statement if he so wished, but that he was not obliged to say anything. The charge, the Magistrate said, amounted to this: "That you went to this hotel, knowing that you could not pay, or that you

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SPORT.

BASEBALL.

CALIFORNIA GLEE CLUB HONGKONG.

The match on Saturday was interesting as an exposition of good play by the California Glee Club but hardly as a contest between two reasonably well-matched teams. The local players were undoubtedly outclassed, as is shown by the final score of 16 runs to six in favour of the visitors. Out of their total, one home run was made, in the seventh inning, by California.

The Hongkong team played up to their usual form, but, though defeated, they cannot be said to have suffered disgrace in going under to a team which, when at Manila, defeated Fort Mills, League Champions, by nine runs to two and who, in their two matches with Meralco, another leading team defeated them by four runs to three and six to two, respectively. Five members of the Glee Club team are members of the University of California team. The first two pitchers were far better players than any yet seen in Hongkong. The second pitcher especially—though obviously not extended—had a good turn of speed and a very disconcerting service.

In defence of the spectators, a word might be said as to the habit of some of the players of practising pitching and catching in front of the stand during the progress of the match. Both teams were guilty of this practice which was certainly very inconvenient to onlookers.

were very doubtful of being able to pay, and, when spoken to, you said you would cash a draft in the morning."

The defendant elected to make a statement. He declared: "I am expecting a draft in answer to a telegram which was sent to Singapore to my brother-in-law. An answer was received to this."

The Magistrate: Have you seen the answer?

Defendant: Yes.

Can you produce it?—Yes. (Inspector Brown handed in the cable).

The Magistrate had occasion at this time to tell the defendant to stand up and not lounge against the dock rails.

After reading the cable the Magistrate commented that it referred to the Customs of Shanghai and the defendant replied, "I have some money due to me there."

The Magistrate: What is your position in Singapore?

The defendant: Cashier in a Bank.

Which Bank?—The Netherlands Trading Society.

How much money is due to you from the Customs at Shanghai?—I don't know exactly; it is superannuation money.

The defendant added that he had served for five years in the Chinese Customs but went on leave some time ago and did not return. Whilst with the Customs about 6 per cent. had been deducted from his pay as superannuation allowance but he did not know what had happened to this money.

The Magistrate: It may possibly be forfeited. Did it not occur to you to tell Mr. Norton that you were "broke" and to ask him to give you time to get the money?

Defendant: I was trying to borrow the money from someone, but I knew nobody here.

The Magistrate: There are two outstanding features in the case; one is that you went to the hotel, not having the money to pay, and the other is that for only three days while you were expecting the draft you were letting yourself go. Of course, you had no business to take your board and lodging and to live at the rate you were living. I cannot afford to live like it.

Mr. Macnamara: He has acted very strangely.

The Magistrate added that he would take a very lenient view of the case if the defendant could produce the money but if he failed the case would have to take its ordinary course. The Court would grant an extension of time for the money to be obtained.

His Worship decided to put the case back for seven days and asked defendant if he could find two sureties of \$250.

The defendant said he did not know.

The Magistrate (to Inspector Brown): How much money was found in his possession?

Inspector Brown: 60 cents.

The Magistrate advised the defendant to write fully to the Customs Office at Shanghai; if he could raise the money he would be leniently dealt with.

CALIFORNIAN GLEE PARTY.

SPECIAL VAUDEVILLE PERFORM- ANCE ON TUESDAY.

The best form of advertising, it has been said, is the recommendation of friends, and the Californian Glee Party of University students had the full benefit of this kind of publicity all day on Saturday. Moreover, nothing succeeds like success and the Glee Party's exploits at baseball on Saturday afternoon made them still more popular. Some of those who had been to the first performance, on Friday night, were saying that the jazz band was the "best thing ever," others, that they could listen to the part-songs all night; but all were unanimous in advising their friends not to miss Saturday night's show. About 500 did, however, for the house was sold out early in the day and crowds were sent away disappointed. By way of recompense, the visitors now announce (see advertisement elsewhere) that a farewell performance will be given on Tuesday evening at the Theatre Royal and the programme and the entertainment will be in the form of vaudeville. The samples of dry American humour already given by the "funny men" of the Glee Party, give promise of an enjoyable evening.

Novelty acts have always been a feature of the Glee Club shows and it has been the "stunt men" selected by Director C. R. Morse, who have made the trips to Europe and the Orient possible for the collegians. (Glee Clubs of other colleges do not prepare vaudeville performances, but the Californians have long been noted for this type of show. Fourteen acts will make up the programme, and the Glee Club members will all present novelty acts. The Glee Club chorus will also appear in one or two numbers, but the songs they will sing have been specially prepared for the vaudeville programme. One of their acts will be "The Indian Camp Fire Company."

Cole and Taylor, the clever young comedians, will introduce a new skit, and Harold Girvin, "The Man with the Friendly Knives," will have new songs and dances. Tickets for the performance on Tuesday will be on sale at Montreux's.

Another very successful performance was given on Saturday night. The audience was most appreciative, those who had been there the night before kindling the enthusiasm and "warming up the house," even before the performers began. Double, treble and quadruple encores were frequent and the Glee Party, individually and collectively, were tireless in their willingness to please, although, as one of them remarked, with reference to the thermometer, "Isn't the heat numerous?" There was not a vacant seat in the house, but, as far as the audience was concerned, the heat was not excessive. The oscillating fans proved very effective.

The deceased, who entered the Navy in 1888 and attained the rank of Rear-Admiral last year, had been Commodore Commanding the Australian Fleet since 1919, and was in 1920 appointed Naval A.D.C. to H.M. the King. He saw considerable service in the Great War.

The funeral takes place at San Pedro Macata Cemetery, and 1,200 American troops will attend as an escort.

A memorial service will be held at St. John's Cathedral to-day (the day of the funeral) at 11 a.m.

Two men who were charged the other day with the larceny of two bags of medicinal stores from the China Merchants' Steamship Company's godown were fined \$100 each and given the option of four weeks' imprisonment at the Magistrate's on Saturday. Mr. Lindsell said he would have sent both of them to prison, except that he believed their master, was at the bottom of the affair. The two men were arrested on suspicion in a street at West Point. They stated they were taking the bags to a shop at Aberdeen, although at the time of their arrest they were travelling in the opposite direction. When searched, a chest was found in their possession, said to have been written by their master, authorising them to draw the stores from the godown. The godown keeper, however, said he had not issued the goods.

The report of the Hongkong Philatelic Society for 1922, says the membership of the Society now stands at 24, there being, therefore, one vacancy. The Committee records with the deepest regret the death of Mr. H. W. Dick, its first President. The total value of stamps circulated for exchange during the year amounted to \$1,231.23, of which stamps to the value of \$517.64 have been sold. Stamps to the value of \$51.01 are in circulation. The lack of high value stamps amongst the exchange sheets was very noticeable, but it is hoped to overcome this by the arrangement, entered into with the Malayan Stamp Exchange Club whereby duplicates of members of that Club will be forwarded to the Society for sale amongst its members. The library of the Society now contains seven volumes and it is hoped to augment this from time to time.

As a sequel to a street accident on Thursday night, when a man was rendered unconscious by falling off a tram-car, a Government Civil Hospital coolie was charged at the Magistrate's on Saturday with stealing from the unconscious man, a belt—believed to have contained \$7. The ward boy at the hospital noticed that the patient, when admitted had a body belt and later, when undressing the man, he missed the belt. He taxed the coolie who assisted to carry the man into the ward, with having stolen it and one of the other coolies handed back the belt. The other coolies have since absented themselves. Inspector Kent asked for a remand pending further police enquiries and the application was granted.

We regret to learn that Rear-Admiral John Dumaresq, C.B., C.V.O., Commodore Commanding the Australian Fleet, who was taken off the *Tango Maru* at Manila two months ago suffering from pneumonia, died at the Sternberg Military Hospital in Manila at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning. The Admiral had been unconscious for two weeks before his death.

The deceased, who entered the Navy in 1888 and attained the rank of Rear-Admiral last year, had been Commodore Commanding the Australian Fleet since 1919, and was in 1920 appointed Naval A.D.C. to H.M. the King. He saw considerable service in the Great War.

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HONGKONG TRADE.

"NOTHING-DOING."

The fortnightly price current and market report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, states:—

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—Unchanged. Nothing doing.

Cotton Yarn.—There has been no improvement in the political situation in Canton, and business there is still suspended. Other outlets have taken their normal quantities, but prices realized have been poor, in comparison with those ruling in the producing centres. Quotations are:—No. 10s. \$134 to \$180. No. 12s. \$183 to \$183. No. 16s. \$194 to \$220. No. 20s. \$196 to \$220. Arrivals 47. Shipments 300. Sales 3,700 bales. Unsold stock 3,000 bales. Bargains 9,000 bales.

Woolens.—The market remains unchanged.

Raw Cottons.—There is no business to report and the recent arrival of a couple of hundred bales, is still unsold. Quotations: Indian description at \$30 to \$38. Chinese Staple \$34 to \$41 per picul.

Metals.—Market continues quite lifeless with no enquiry.

Flour Market Report.—Stock: About 350,000 sacks. Quotations:—American Patent, \$3.70 per sack; American Steamship, \$2.65 per sack; American Cut-off, \$2.75 per sack; Shanghai Flour, \$2.90 per sack; Australian No. 1 \$2.70.

Salt.—Business entirely at a standstill.

BIG INSURANCE AMALGAMATION.

The amalgamation of the Phoenix Assurance Co. and the London Guarantee Co. is being generally discussed, says a Home paper, for at a time when several of the newer insurance companies have been forced into liquidation by the prevailing abnormal conditions the fusion of two of the older offices is particularly important. Two years ago the Phoenix amalgamated with the Norwich Union, being its first extension by acquisition of another "fire" office for over eighty years. The very interesting point about the London Guarantee is that it alone among the "tariff" offices dealt with insurance against aircraft perils on its own behalf during the war, and as its profits in this class of risk were proportionate to the profits made by the War Risks Insurance Department of the Board of Trade upon similar business it has had no cause to regret its adventure into a field of business the premiums for which could not be calculated upon any ascertained data. The other notable point is that the new amalgamation will give the Phoenix an important interest in the United States accident insurance market, where the business of the London Guarantee ranks third among English offices. It is thought that this amalgamation further increases the vitality and stability of the English offices, and shows the security of London's pre-eminent position as the insurance market of the world.

A Tokyo message says that a Japanese-American radio telegraph company is being formed with a capital of Yen. 200,000,000 and supported by the Government. The millionaires Mr. Asano and Mr. Shibuzawa are said to be concerned in it.

The *Canton Times* in a paragraph which states that commercial houses in Canton are suffering greatly from the present unsettled state of affairs, mentions particularly the Chinese tobacco merchants who are unable to get stocks down from the producing districts. So also in the case of the paper trade, supplies from Nanking, the chief producing centre, and from Fatsan also are unobtainable because of the interruption of the usual junk services on the rivers. There are also no means of getting raw silk to Canton, and producers, our contemporary says, are greatly annoyed.

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LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.



ASPARAGUS.

Peeled Asparagus	per tin	.90
Mammoth	"	.80
Asparagus Tips	"	.80
Pure Olive Oil, C. & B.	60, 1.00 & 1.90	
Mayonnaise	"	.90
Salad Dressing	"	.60

PHONE 1741.

A NEW STOCK OF
BAROGRAPHS.
The
Special Self Recording Barometer
AND
The B.O.T. Pattern
Marine Mercurial Barometer
AT
LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.,
HONGKONG.

COLUMBIA
FIBRE NEEDLES
AND
CUTTERS
NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED
AT
ANDERSON'S

Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 3146.

NEW STOCK
just unpacked of
**THE
POPULAR
"BATSWING"
BOW
TIE.**



We have now a very smart selection in all silks
and invite your inspection. Prices from \$1.00.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE NEW "VAN HEUSEN" COLLARS
are now obtainable at
MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.
Men's Wear Specialists.
Hongkong, July 24th, 1932. [175]

FOR SALE.

SMART STEAM LAUNCH
Price—\$7,000.
Apply Box No. 1273.
Daily Press Office.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM POWELL,
LIMITED
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE HONGKONG
COMPANIES ORDINANCES 1911-
1921.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a
Petition was on the 17th day of July,
1932, presented to the Supreme Court of
Hongkong by the above-named Company to
confirm an alteration of the said Company's
objects proposed to be effected by a Special
Resolution of the said Company unanimously
passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting
of the said Company held on the 7th day of
June, 1932, and subsequently unanimously
confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meet-
ing of the said Company held on the 26th day
of June, 1932, and which Resolution runs as
follows:—

That the provisions of the Company's
Memorandum of Association with respect
to its objects be altered so as to read as
shown in the print signed for the purpose
of identification by the Chairman of this
meeting.

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN
that the said Petition is directed to be heard
on the 1st day of August, 1932, at 10.15 o'clock
in the Forenoon, and any person interested in
the said Company whether as Creditor or
otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an
Order for the confirmation of the said alteration
under the above Ordinances should appear at
the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel
for the purpose, and a copy of the said Petition
will be furnished to any such person requiring
the same by the undersigned, the said Com-
pany's Solicitors on payment of the regulated
charge for the same.

I dated the 22nd day of July, 1932.
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON
& HARSTON,
1, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Company.

SANDAKAN LIGHT AND POWER CO.
1922, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
STATUTORY MEETING OF SHARE-
HOLDERS will be held at the Office of the
Company, 8, GUTHRIE BUILDING, CHATER
ROAD, HONGKONG, on THURSDAY, the 27th
JULY, 1932, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon,
pursuant to Section 61 of the Companies
Ordinance 1911.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1932. [1954]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Four
Dollars per share for the six months
ending 30th June, 1932, will be payable on
WEDNESDAY, JULY 26th, on which date
Dividend Warrants may be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 18th,
to WEDNESDAY, the 26th July (both days
inclusive), during which period no transfer of
shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1932. [1925]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE
LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Four
Dollars per share for the six months
ending 30th June, 1932, will be payable on
WEDNESDAY, JULY 26th, on which date
Dividend Warrants may be obtained on applica-
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By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1932. [1925A]

TWO-NIGHT AT
THE CORONET
—
SHOULD A
WOMAN TELL?KOWLOON THEATRE
—
HOME TALENT
AND
COMEDIES.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.
FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"NELEUS"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be
discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where
it will lie at Consignee's risk and subject
to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's
Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery
from Godown on and after 21st July.
Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice
has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will
be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays
between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon
within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 27th July,
will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the undersigned on or before
the 10th Aug., or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1932. [1988]

S.S. "AMBOISE"

SERVICES CONTRACTS DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Marseilles
in connection with above Steamer are
hereby informed that their goods with the
exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables
are being landed and stored at their risks into
the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong-Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be
obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before Noon to-day requesting it to be landed
here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Undersigned, Goods remained unclaimed
after the 27th inst. at Noon, will be subject
to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or
before the 27th inst. or they will not be
recognized.
All damaged packages will be examined by
Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on Thursday, the
27th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
A. JOBARD,
Actg. Agent.
Hon kong, 21st July, 1932. [1989]

"OLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM PORT SAID,
COLOMBO & STRAITS.

THE S.S. "GLENSHANE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all
goods are being landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong-Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, whence and/or from the
wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 24th July, 1932,
at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are
to be left in the Godowns where they will be
examined in the presence of Consignees by
Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 24th July,
1932, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer
including those for cargo short delivered must
be presented on the special form provided, and
must also be submitted within 30 days of
arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1932. [1926]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM JAPAN.

THE Steamship

"KUTSANG"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong-Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the
wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 27th inst., will
be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined. Claims against the steamer must
be presented within 10 days of arrival, other-
wise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1932. [1927]

MRS. HAN INOKUCHI

TELEPHONE K 754.
No. 21, ASHLEY ROAD, KOWLOON.

Back of STAE THEATRE.

CERTIFICATED EXPERT MESSAGE
(HAND AND ELFOTRIC).

ALSO AT
PATENT'S RESIDENCE BY ARRANGEMENT.
[1197]

PREPAID "WANTED"
ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for
Boxes QV, RF, RU, RW, TH.

TO LET.—OCCUPATION 1st AUGUST.
Well-furnished Flat, with piano and
gramophone, at Kameely Road—Apply by
letter for particulars to Bickroans, 2, Wood
Road, Wanchai. [209]

WANTED.—Lady Stenographer for
Import and Export Office. Apply
Box T.P. of Daily Press Office. [218]

175, PEAK, SALE OR LET.—(Gardens,
Tennis Court, 5 Rooms, Servants'
Quarters, Splendid View, Approx. 18,000 feet
ground. Junction Motor Road and New Road.
Telephone 2740. [205]

WANTED.—USED POSTAGE
STAMPS of all kinds, Common or
Rare; any amount up to ten or a hundred
thousand, or more. Good prices paid. Buying
list free. Address: Oreo Stamp Co., Box 723,
Manila, Philippine Islands. [206]

WANTED.—Chinese undertaking to
copy House like Europeans, wishes to
rent a European House from five rooms upwards
with or without garden in Hongkong or
Kowloon for 1 to 3 years. Communicate with
Box No. T.O. of Daily Press Office. [207]

TO LET.

From 1st July, 1932 or Earlier if Required.

SUITE of 5 OFFICES, 2nd FLOOR of
15, 16, 17, 18 & 19, Connaught Road
Central, Verandahs to each room, FACING
HARBOUR, LIFT from the Ground Floor.
Apply Box 750 of Daily Press Office. [750]

FOR SALE.

LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on
the coast, about 1/2 mile from the shore, with
modern 2 storied brick and concrete building suitable for
office and godown.
Further details apply.
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.
[485]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTTER.

THE BEST-KNOWN BRANDS ON THE MARKET.

"Daily" \$1.10 per lb.
"Dairymaid" \$1.00

CHEESE.

Edam ... \$3.25 per ball
Gruyere ... 1.10 " "
Australian Cheddar .85 " "
American .85 " "
Picnic (Own-Make) .40 " jar.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD
STORAGE CO., LTD.

A. G. DA ROCHA

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

No. 21, D'Almeida Street, Telephone No. 1932

WEEKLY AUCTIONS.

TUESDAYS:—
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS:—
VALUABLE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

SATURDAYS:—
EXCELLENT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

VISITORS TO CANTON.

Should Purchase
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CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD.

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Messrs. BARNES & Co.

Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co.

FIEUZAR GLASSES.

Out of doors there is nothing so restful
and comfortable for the eyes as the light
reflected from green fields and trees, the
absorption of the ultra-violet and orange
rays by the chlorophyll of the leaves;
hence the introduction of Fieuzar Glass,
yellowish green in colour, which is pro-
duced in several shades, and lenses made
of this may be worn as a protection by
over-sensitive eyes where it is desirable
to tone down excessive light and glare.

Fieuzar lenses of any prescription in
either regular or Toric forms are manu-
factured by the Hongkong Optical Co.,
successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing
and Refracting Opticians, 53, Queen's
Road Central—ADVT. [242]

INTIMATION



Despite the Largely
Increasing Demand
for

WATSON'S



SCOTCH

WHISKY

We can guarantee
that for a long time
yet, all Customers—
old and new—may
rely on imbibing
Real pre-war Whisky
—of genuine age. For
such is WATSON'S
E. Whisky.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 51 YEARS.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VŒUX RD., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 24TH, 1932.

FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC
QUESTIONS IN JAPAN.

GREAT interest is being felt in Japan in
the attitude of the new Cabinet towards
financial and economic questions. Hitherto
the policy followed in Japan has been
directed towards softening the blow to
economics caused by the depression
following the war. Every effort has been
directed towards averting a panic, re-
ducing the number of bankruptcies and
generally saving the manufacturers,
merchants and bankers from their rock-
lessness in failing to foresee the end of
the war boom. The policy has been
ostensibly successful—that is to say
there has not been any big crash, and
an outward appearance of stability has
been maintained. At the same time the
penalties attached to such a policy cannot
be overlooked, and one of them is the
maintenance of high prices, which has
practically put a stranglehold on Japan's
foreign trade and has caused severe
suffering to the people. The policy of
State support which has been followed
naturally entailed high prices. The mer-
chants, manufacturers and banks were in
the position that any slump in prices
would result in severe losses. They had
war stocks on hand, manufactured, con-
tracted for, and hypotheated; at high
prices, and, in order to avert any loss,
high prices had to be maintained.
Various ways were adopted of accom-
plishing this, such as increase of Customs
duties to prevent competition by cheap
foreign goods, State subsidies with a
guarantee of a minimum price, and

encouragement of the formation of rings
pledged to maintain prices. Ostensibly,
as already stated, the scheme has worked
well for those immediately concerned,
but now, faced with the loss of
foreign trade, doubts are beginning
to be felt whether the crash,
which has been averted in one
direction, may not come from another.
With the gradual loss of foreign trade
the manufacturers find that they cannot
continue. The limit in domestic prices
has been reached and any further in-
crease in that direction is impossible,
while the domestic trade is not sufficient
to maintain a large number of exotic
industries which sprang up in Japan at
the time when she was a land of cheap
labour. These industries must now be
abandoned and the foreign trade lost,
or prices must be brought down so that
competition may again be entered with
manufacturers abroad. But a reduction
of prices involves the abandonment of
State support, and the abandonment of
State support still means ruin in many
directions, if not a panic, and thus the
panic due to follow the war boom has
not been averted but only postponed.
The penalties of rash trading reach the
offenders in the end, however, they may
try to elude them.

Matters would be not so bad perhaps
if there had been any signs of cautious-
ness shown since, but revelations made
from time to time indicate that there has
been very little lessening in the reckless-
ness in which operations have been con-
ducted. Thus the Bank of Korea, a semi-
Government institution, has involved
itself in great difficulties through reckless
loans to speculators which it now finds
itself unable to recover. If a semi-
official bank like the Bank of Korea has
engaged in such practices, it may be
suspected that the smaller banks have
been doing the same on a minor scale,
and thus the speculative fever which
arose in the war has been maintained and
even fostered. The Bank of Korea is to
be relieved of its difficulties by a loan
at a nominal rate of interest from the
Bank of Japan, and as the Japanese
Government holds the greater part of the
shares of the concern and no interest is
paid on the Government's shares, it will
be seen that in this case, as in all others,
the State support is given at the expense
of the people, who in turn demand a
higher return for their labour or a
greater interest on their capital. Thus
the game goes on. If the Bank of Korea
were allowed to suffer its well-merited
fate there would, of course, be a terrible
outcry and Japan's credit would be
severely shaken, but the atmosphere
would be considerably cleared and
there would be a chance for honest
trading to recover its own. So far from
such a step being considered, however,
the shareholders of the Bank of Korea
are already flattering themselves that it
will be possible for the bank, with all
the support given it, to pay a dividend
of 10 per cent. next year on their invest-
ments.

What policy the new Cabinet intends
to follow is yet uncertain, although the
Minister of Finance has expressed a hope
that he will be able to stabilise the
financial situation by gradually adjusting
and regulating matters on a moderate
and steady scale. What this means
exactly remains to be seen, but it is
suggested that it indicates that there
will be no change from the policy
followed by the last Cabinet. If so, the
Cabinet is not likely to be long-lived, as
the demand for drastic measures is
growing. Even the merchants, on whose
prompting, it is stated, the policy of
State support was inaugurated, have now
seen the folly of their ways. At a recent
reception given to representative com-
mercial men by the PREMIER one of them
frankly admitted that the so-called
"gradual policy" had been found to be
a serious blunder, and that drastic,
rather than temporising, treatment was
needed—an opinion, he emphatically
added, which he shared with all the
other commercial men present. This
conversion has, no doubt, been effected
by the destruction of the foreign trade
of the country and the complete suspen-
sion of some industries which at one
time promised fair. A cry has now gone
forth for retrenchment, but it has not
been indicated how retrenchment is
expected to help matters. Of course, a
retrenchment of the Government expendi-
ture, if it were followed by a decrease
of the State's burdens on the people in
the shape of taxes, direct and indirect,
would be of benefit in bringing down
prices, but so far as can be seen there
has been no suggestion that this should
be done, beyond, perhaps, a revision of

the Customs tariff. Whether a revision
of the Customs tariff in the direction
of admitting the competition of foreign
goods would be popular among commer-
cial men, even in their new mood, is
doubtful. They have shown in the past
too great eagerness to take advantage of
the tariff to milk their own countrymen,
while submitting to a moderate profit
from their foreign trade, to allow of any
optimism in regard to their conversion.
There are other indirect taxes which
might be reduced, however; such as the
railway rates, which, according to the
latest returns, now give the Government
a profit of 8 per cent. upon the capital
expended in the purchase of the railways.
The Government, in fact, has been the
chief sinner in the matter of raising
prices in all the monopolies it runs, and
if there is to be any retrenchment it
should be directed to lessening such
indirect taxes. But the chief fault of
the Government has been in its reckless
finance, which has fostered the specula-
tive mania. The latest returns show that
the paper currency issued has reached
the highest point in the history of the
country—that, in other words, the in-
flation of the currency is still proceed-
ing, which means a lessening of its value
and a corresponding rise in prices. This
is aggravated by the continuance of the
embargo on the export of gold, a measure
which is unexplainable except on the
ground that Japan desires to amass a
war treasure for use in contingencies.
Such a view is not altogether fantastical
in view of remarks made in this con-
nection as to the trouble Japan under-
went in securing funds at the time of
the Russo-Japanese war.

The Watchtowers have informed the
Legations that foreigners should not
enter Kiangsi owing to the fighting there.

All Government buoys are in future to
be painted red, with numbers and the
letters "A," "B" and "C" painted
thereon in black.

The Government is inviting tenders for
constructing the Repulse Bay Road end
of the new road from Wongneichong Gap
to Repulse Bay Road.

His Excellency the Officer Adminis-
tering the Government has been pleased to
recognise Senior Eleodoro Rouillon as
Consul for Peru in Hongkong.

It is proposed to reorganise the Com-
petition for the Gascoigne Water Polo
Cup to be competed for on the Loqua
system, between Garrison Units by Com-
panies.

The engines of the s.s. *Caddopack*, failed
as she was proceeding up the Central
fairway on Saturday morning. The vessel
was towed to her buoy.

His Excellency the Officer Adminis-
tering the Government has approved the
promotion of 2nd-Lieut. T. P. M. Bevan,
M.C., to the rank of Lieutenant in the
Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

Mr. A. G. D. West, who was born in
British North Borneo, was among the
thirty-five Cambridge Wranglers. His
father was some years ago general
manager of the State Railways.

A thirteen inch telescope is being erect-
ed at Christmas Island for the use of the
astronomers observing the solar eclipse of
September 21st. An observation hut has
been erected and will be used by the party
amongst whom will be members of the
Dutch military and Germans.

Posting up simple instructions explain-
ing how to get off tram-cars safely would
perhaps reduce the number of accidents to
passengers in Hongkong. Several mis-
haps of this kind occurred during the
week-end, and in one case the passenger
is now in hospital in a serious condition.

Mr. G. Parker Ness, Vice-Chairman of
the Oriental Telephone Company, who has
been in Hongkong for many weeks,
negotiating with the Government for a
new agreement for the local telephone ser-
vice left by the P. & O. steamer, *Soudan*,
on Saturday. No final decision regard-
ing the agreement has yet been reached.

A six year old Chinese girl was knocked
down by motor-car No. 865 on the Kow-
loon City Road, on Friday. A number
of small boys and girls were playing on
the road, near the Green Island Cement
Co.'s Works, and, when the car was pass-
ing, the little girl dashed across the road
in front of the vehicle. The child was
taken to the Kwong Wah Hospital.

Two instances were reported on Friday
night of the mean crime of robbing a
ricksha coolie. In Hongkong, the driver
of a ricksha was engaged at the Bow-
rington Canal to drive to Taihang. At
the corner of the Caroline and Leighton
Hill Roads, the puller was stopped by
three men. At the same time the fare
jumped out and held the coolie from
behind while the others searched him and
took \$1.70 in small coins. Another puller
was returning to Yau-mai from Tai-
koo, when he was accosted, in Tai Street,
by two men, one armed with a dagger,
and robbed of 72 cents.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[LONDON, 5.15.22 AM.]THE CIVIL WAR IN IRELAND.
PRIEST'S COURAGEOUS ACTION
FOILS ROBBERS.

LONDON, July 22nd.

Armed men simultaneously raided four banks at Dandalk, securing £1,400.

The coup on the Munster-Leinster bank was foiled by the courage of a priest, who refused to raise his hands when held up at the point of a revolver; but raised an alarm by flinging two inkstands through the window.

National Guards in the adjacent Post Office, hearing the crash dashed into the bank and captured three of the raiders.

BOTH REBEL FLANKS TURNED.

LONDON, July 22nd.

With the rout of the Irregulars at Waterford and Limerick, both flanks of the Rebels have been turned. The next stand is expected at Cork.

The strength of the Rebels at Munster is estimated at some thousands, but they are scattered throughout the province.

One hundred and fifty prisoners were taken at Waterford, the Nationals losing four killed and eleven wounded. Little damage was done to property, owing to the swiftness of the Nationals' attack preventing the Rebels from exploding mines laid in the occupied buildings.

WANTON DESTRUCTION AT
LIMERICK.

There is different a story from Limerick, where the New Barracks, the Ordnance Barracks and other important buildings are a mass of ruins. The fires were due to the explosion of many Rebel mines.

FLOUR FILLED "SANDBAGS"

WHILE INHABITANTS STARVE.

The National troops were welcomed with wild scenes of joy by many of the inhabitants, who were on the verge of starvation. In spite of this state of affairs, the Irregulars used tons of flour, made up in sacks in place of sandbags, to defend their strongholds.

EARLIER CABLES.

FREE STATE TROOPS TAKE POSSESSION OF LIMERICK.

LONDON, July 21st.

In Dublin it is officially announced that the Nationals have captured the Strand Barracks, Limerick, and are investing the Castle Barracks.

The Irregulars set fire to several business houses and sniped at the Fire Brigade, which the troops had to protect.

LATER.

Limerick has fallen. The Nationals are now in supreme control of the city. A general attack on the retreating Irregulars has begun.

National troops were attacked in different parts of Dublin last night by rebels concealed in the roofs of houses. A young woman was killed and other non-combatants wounded.

LATEST CABLES.

DEFENDING THE GERMAN
WORKER AND THE REPUBLIC
CONFERENCE OF TRADE UNION
INTERNATIONAL.

AMSTERDAM, July 22nd.

A specially convened conference of the Trade Union International has been opened to discuss international action to defend the German Republic and protect German workers against the reaction of anarchy activity.

OBITUARY.

MR. JOKICHI TAKAMINE

NEW YORK, July 22nd.

The death is announced of Mr. Jokichi Takamine.

[Jokichi Takamine was born at Tekoko, Japan, 1864; was educated at the Imperial University of Japan and the University of Glasgow. He was head chemist, Japanese Dept. of Agriculture and Commerce 1881-84; organised first super phosphate works in Japan, 1887; and removed to the United States, 1890; discovering the diastatic enzyme known as taka-diastase, used as a starch digestant, and other important chemical products. He was connected with a number of large chemical firms including Parke Davis & Co., and was made Doctor of Pharmacy, Imperial University of Japan, 1906. In addition to holding important offices in various Chemical Societies he was a member of the Fourth Order of the Rising Sun, 1915.]

WAR-TIME CONDITIONS IN
AMERICA.

CAUSED BY COAL STRIKE.

WASHINGTON, July 22nd.

Hentless days, like those experienced in war-time, are causing a serious discussion to palliate the coal shortage, the effect of which, it is gloomily anticipated, will result in a fuel famine during the winter; since it is improbable that the depletion of stocks can be made up; even if work in the mines could be resumed immediately.

The Cabinet met and lengthily discussed the position resulting from the failure of the conference between the Senate Committee and the Railway Executives. It is stated that the President regarded the situation as serious, but not hopeless, and not at present sufficiently threatening to require the use of Federal troops anywhere.

AN APPEAL BY SAMUEL GOMPERS

Labour President Gompers, appealed to the Government to initiate direct negotiations, asserting labour's good-faith, and declaring that unless the employers are absolute autocrats, strikes can quickly be adjusted.

In the meantime, the Government is appointing a special commission, presided over by Mr. H. C. Hoover (Secretary of Commerce), to secure the distribution of necessary coal and to maintain operation of the railways.

SHIPPERS AND EUROPEAN CO-
LIERIES REAP A HARVEST.

NEW YORK, July 22nd.

The Chairman of the United States Shipping Board announces that thirteen additional ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 90,000 tons, have been chartered to bring coal from Europe. Orders for 500,000 tons of coal have placed in England and Wales.

ENGLISH TYPOGRAPHICAL
STRIKE.PHOTOGRAPHIC REPRODUCTION
AGAIN SUPPLANTS TYPE-
SETTING.

LONDON, July 22nd.

The typographers at Plymouth, Newcastle and Belfast struck, following the enforcement of the Industrial Court's wage reduction.

The Newcastle papers are combining to publish a common sheet at Plymouth in the evening. "Publishing means the photographic process of reproduction."

[This is not the first occasion on which photographic reproduction has been used in place of the ordinary methods of typesetting. Readers of Stead's and other productions will remember the reproductions of type-written copy which were formerly used to overcome a like difficulty.]

PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINE
VISITS LONDON.CEMENTING ANGLO-ARGENTINE
FRIENDSHIP.

LONDON, July 22nd.

President Alvear, of the Argentine Republic, has concluded his visit to London, where he was ceremoniously received by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and welcomed on his arrival. He drove through the streets escorted by a guard of honour.

His Majesty the King visited him at the Argentine Legation.

President Alvear was decorated with the Grand Cross of the British Empire when he visited Buckingham Palace.

Mr. Lloyd George presided at a Government dinner in his honour, on Thursday, and in his speech dwelt on the intimate friendship existing between Britain and Argentina for the past century.

THE SYRIAN AND PALESTINE
MANDATES.

UNANIMOUSLY CONFIRMED.

LONDON, July 22nd.

Italian dissatisfaction is expressed at the guarantees regarding Holy Places, which was responsible for several days' discussion by the Council of the League of Nations, but the matter was finally cleared up yesterday, when the council unanimously confirmed the terms of the Syrian and Palestine Mandates.

RUM-RUNNING IN AMERICA.

FIFTEEN BRITISH SHIPS
CONCERNED.

NEW YORK, July 22nd.

An international brief regarding fifteen British ships, alleged to have been supplying American smugglers with liquor, has been submitted to Mr. Hughes (Secretary of State), for presentation to Great Britain. It requests the punishment of masters and officers of all vessels rum-running from the Bahamas. [The Bahamas are a group of British Islands, in the West Indies.]

DUTCH CABINET RESIGNS.

DR. BEERENBROUCK REFORMS
MINISTRY.

AMSTERDAM, July 22nd.

As a result of the recent elections, the Cabinet has resigned and Jonkheer Dr. Ch. J. M. Ruys de Beerenbrouck (Minister of the Interior) is reforming the Ministry.

INSURRECTION IN THE
UKRAINE.SOVIET FUNCTIONARIES
ASSASSINATED.

WARSAW, July 22nd.

Advises from Lemberg report that insurrection has broken out in the Soviet Ukraine, where Kamieniec and Kolski have been taken, and a number of Soviet functionaries assassinated.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

OVER TWENTY THOUSAND CASES.

REVAL, July 22nd.

Advises from Moscow state that up to the present 6,797 cases of cholera have been reported at Odessa. The number of cases throughout Russia, up to July 15th, amounted to 21,188.

THE KING'S PRIZE.
A CLOSE CONTEST.

LONDON, July 22nd.

At Bisley, shooting in the King's Prize, Lieut.-Colonel Marchmont, first London's and Acting-Sergeant G. King, late of the Marine Artillery, tied with scores of 230 each. Lieut.-Colonel Marchmont won on the shoot-off.

MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY
STUDENTSHIP.GOES TO MINNESOTA LADY
STUDENT.

LONDON, July 22nd.

Miss Gertrude Jacobsen, of Minnesota, has been awarded the new Pickle's Post-Graduate Studentship of History at Manchester University, against eight competitors.

HELPING AUSTRIA OUT.
DECISION BY REPARATIONS
COMMISSION.

PARIS, July 22nd.

The Reparations Commission has decided to waive the rights conferred by the treaty, to customs, and other revenues, which thus become available to Austria for the purpose of founding an Issue Bank and as a guarantee for a foreign loan.

SENSATIONAL NEW YORK
BANKRUPTCY.

BROKER'S HEAVY LIABILITIES.

NEW YORK, July 22nd.

A sensation has been caused in financial circles by the announcement that Mr. Allan Ryan, a prominent Wall Street broker, has filed a bankruptcy petition, estimating his liabilities at over \$32,000,000 and his assets at over \$1,000,000.

A TRIUMPH FOR
ARBITRATION.

TACNA-ARICA DISPUTE SETTLED.

WASHINGTON, July 22nd.

The Chile-Peru Arbitration Treaty, definitely concluding the Tacna-Arica dispute, was signed in the presence of a distinguished gathering. Mr. Hughes (U.S.A. Secretary of State), in a felicitous speech, declared the result was another sweeping victory for the conference system in connection with international negotiations.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE BREAKDOWN OF THE
HAGUE CONFERENCE.CHARACTERISTIC EXPLANATION
BY THE RUSSIAN DELEGATES.

THE HAGUE, July 21st.

The report of the Russian delegation to the Council of the People's Commissaries on the conference alleges that the breakdown was due to certain members of the non-Russian commission, who wished to break up the conference as soon as possible, fearing a dissolution of their anti-Russian front if it lasted much longer. They are chiefly interested in continuing the financial and economic blockade of Russia, and are the main obstacles to the economic reconstruction of Europe; but the Russian delegation is firmly persuaded that the problems raised will shortly be solved through a channel just as favorable, if not more so, for Soviet Russia.

LATER.

Dr. Nansen has arrived. He interviewed the Russian delegates. This, it is stated, was in regard to the possibility of repatriation of General Wrangel's Cossacks, who are refugees in the Balkans.

The last of the Russian delegates will leave on Sunday. The delegation has drawn up its final report of the conference.

HOME CRICKET.

HEAVY SCORING IN GENTLEMEN
PLAYERS.

LONDON, July 21st.

At Lord's, three days' brilliant cricket ended in the tamest fashion. The Gentlemen commenced the fourth innings of the match at five o'clock requiring 235 to win, of which they scored only 29 for one wicket. Scores: Players, 1st. innings 330 (Hobbs 240); second innings, 324 for 6 declared (Russell 162); Gentlemen 1st. innings 430 (Chapman 160); second innings, 29 for one.

COUNTY CRICKET.

At Maidstone, Yorks beat Kent by 168 runs.

At Brighton, Sussex beat Warwick by seven wickets.

At Manchester, Lancashire led against Worcester on the first innings.

At Chesterfield, Gloucester beat Derby by four wickets.

At Nottingham, the home county led Essex on the first innings.

BRITISH TONNAGE IDLE.

INCREASING GERMAN MERCANTILE
MARINE.

LONDON, July 21st.

The Chamber of Shipping states that 542 British vessels of a tonnage of approximately 1,111,000, were laid up in the ports of the United Kingdom on July 1st, compared with 484 ships, tonnage 836,000, on April 30th, and 1,023 ships, tonnage 1,832,000, on July 25th, 1921.

It is noteworthy that the present laid up tonnage is very similar to the tonnage by which the German mercantile marine has increased during the past twelve months—namely, 1,131,000 indicating that German vessels, owing to lower working costs, are able to trade while others are idle.

A LINER IN COLLISION.

PASSENGERS LANDED AT
PORTLAND.

LONDON, July 21st.

The 11,000-ton liner *Bennera* from Southampton to New Zealand, with 644 passengers including "Pussfoot" Johnson, and a crew of 166, collided with the 6,000-ton Ellerman-Watson cargo vessel *Marengo*, proceeding from New York to Hull, in a fog off Portland Bar early this morning.

The passengers were in bed, but there was no panic. The *Bennera* reached Portland in a crippled condition, and the passengers were landed. The *Marengo* proceeded to Hull.

THE REPARATIONS
QUESTION.BULGARIA REJECTS ALLIED
DEMANDS.

SOFIA, July 21st.

Bulgaria has rejected the inter-Allied Commission's demands for a settlement of Bulgaria's reparations, including the assignment of Bulgaria's customs and mines revenues to the Reparations Account. The Commission has referred the matter to the Reparations Commission.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

LONDON, July 21st.

The Council of the League of Nations has resumed the Opium Report back to the Opium Committee, with slight textual modifications, requesting the Committee to consider the question before it is discussed by the Assembly.

LORD NORTHCOTE
SERIOUSLY ILL.

LONDON, July 21st.

Owing to the serious illness of Lord Northcote, the Liberal actions by Mr. Walter Fish and Sir Andrew Caird, Director and Vice-chairman respectively of the Associated Newspapers, have been withdrawn.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ARREST OF THREE SHANGHAI
EUROPEANS.CHARGED WITH TRAFFICKING IN
ARMS.

SHANGHAI, July 23rd.

A Czech-Slovak dentist, named Kindler, was arrested yesterday on a charge of obtaining \$23,000 from Chinese on false pretences.

A German named Oldenburg, and an American named Warner, were later arrested and charged with Kindler with trafficking in arms.

The French police searched Oldenburg's house and discovered several German rifles with 4,500 rounds of German ammunition.

U.S.A. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
ARRIVES IN SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, July 22nd.

Mr. Denby and his party arrived at Shanghai from Peking to-night and were welcomed by Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, the Consul-General, Admiral Bullard, American officials and prominent citizens.

JAPANESE BUSINESS MEN FOR
BRAZIL EXHIBITION.

PARTY TO ATTEND OPENING.

Tokyo, July 22nd.

Mr. Yamashina, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce, and a party of business men in Japan, sailed for Africa en route to Brazil, to attend the opening of the Exhibition.

THE REAL JAPANESE PERIL.

THE FROCK COAT.

Sir Percival Phillips writing on the recent tour with the Prince of Wales:—"It is time to speak frankly of the Japanese Peril. I assure you it is real enough. If Japan had her way she would put free men back into bondage. She would place a yoke around the neck of Europe with silk filicings and a double row of cloth buttons down the front."

The Japanese Peril is the peril of the frock coat. I believe all this talk of militarism is merely camouflage to cover a conspiracy of tailors. Disarmament is all very well, but it does not go far enough. A lot of warships are to be scrapped in the near future, but you hear nothing of the supervisions of tailors. I suggest that we keep an eye on them. There may be secret stores of frock coats; thousands of them, assembled in readiness for the conquest of Europe.

You cannot appear at a daylight function at the Imperial Court as a civilian save in a frock coat. Invitations for a garden party are accompanied by a red card on which is printed in English:—"Frock coats must be worn. Gentlemen in morning dress will not be admitted."

It means what it says. A man I know presented himself at the gate of Shinjuku Palace on the afternoon of the Cherry Blossom Garden Party wearing a morning coat. He was politely stopped and told that he was not properly dressed. Explanations availed him nothing. The officials of the Imperial Household were distressed by his obvious annoyance, even more so when he turned away. One of them asked him to wear his overcoat. He put it on reluctantly and officialdom smiled once more. Thus hiding his shame he passed through the barrier and joined the 8,000 other guests.

The frock coat edict reached the Prince of Wales' party long before the *Bennera* arrived in Japanese waters. It was received with astonishment, not unmixed with dismay. There was only one frock coat on board, which had been the subject of ribald jests on dull days. For the first time the owner of it began to hold himself erect and to regard it with conscious pride. The other civilians hated him.

Meanwhile the British Ambassador and the Japanese Foreign Office exchanged conversations (informal, of course) on the subject of frock coats. The outcome was a compromise so far as the Royal suite was concerned. Where a frock coat was indicated, uniform might be worn. For the civilians there was no alternative. The court tailors sharpened their shears.

There was need. Every male member of the British Colony in Tokyo and Yokohama had to buy a frock coat. Language officers, Embassy staff, business men—every person who lived in the country—bowed to the inevitable. They appeared in the bright spring sunshine, grim and self-conscious. They had what one cynic described as "the 22s look."

Viscount Ullswater, late Speaker of the House of Commons, was the guest of honour at a luncheon given by the Foreign Press Association in London, on May 22nd. In the course of an interesting speech, he said the Press had enormous power, and he did not know whether they quite realised the tremendous power which they had in forming opinion.

BRIGHTER CRICKET.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED.

"The demand for brighter cricket, which has again broken out with its early summer severity, seems to have been furnished with a solution, so far as South America is concerned," writes "Historicus" in the current issue of "The Cricketer." "By cricket, we hasten to add, is not meant the mere performances of the players, interesting enough though they may be, but Cricket the National Game—the reading or writing of newspaper reports."

"Having made this explanation, we venture to affirm, without fear of contradiction, that the Argentine Republic is the present holder of the Ashes. This statement may come as a surprise to students of 'Wisden' and other standard, but serious, works on the game; it will also assuredly, when we have proved our case, occasion some slight disappointment in Australia. But we have a public duty to perform, and if, as Mr. Pecksniff remarked, 'Truth will prevail,' we do not shrink from bearing the odium of responsibility which we shall incur by effecting such a result."

"Quite recently a team from Brazil visited Buenos Aires, and its matches against the Argentine Republic produced performances to which 'Wisden' furnishes no parallel. Thus, of Doring, one of the 'batting aces,' we read: 'The spot-light must be turned on Herbert Doring. He gave a real good punching display, scoring slowly at first, until getting his eye sharpened, he proceeded to show that his hitting powers are on a level with Jack Dempsey's.' This, however, was quite early in the tour, before the writers had got their hand in, and better was to come. Respecting later games, we learn that 'Morris uses the port side when batting,' and 'had a horse-shoe in his pocket, narrowly escaping being stumped,' that 'the ball was kept busy disarranging the landscape, and that runs came faster than Henry Ford builds rivers,' and that 'Pryor entered disguised as a batsman.' Some of us in this country thought we knew something about cricket, but so far as the brighter cricket, for which many have pined, is concerned, it is evident our ignorance is profound."

"The bowlers were dealt with in a manner quite as picturesque. Mr. H. C. Morrissey, we are told, 'bowled with the precision of a steamhammer, and had the visitors eating out of his hand.' Presumably his victims were among the rabbits of the side, but on that point—a mere detail—history is silent. After being told that 'Naumann uses the fork hand when bowling,' and that 'Oliver used his head for something beyond a hat-rack,' we learn that 'the speed-kings of the side, Foy, Salmonson, and Bryans, were working on all six cylinders, but all to no purpose; one appeared to put a throttle-hold on the run-getting, until Rushworth put up one in the direction of Mold at cover-slip, and he scooted it in, like a thirsty Irishman pounces on a glass of soda.' We had been hoping for better things, but begin to fear that England is hopelessly outclassed."

"It was with interest we read of 'Brazil folding-up like a trick tobacco pouch and fizzing away in the second innings,' which 'lasted' as long as a New Year resolution. In such circumstances it seemed only natural that 'the visitors had as much chance for victory as the ex-Kaiser of receiving a gold service set from the Belgian Government.' In the second Test Match, Argentine started at 13.40, 'and for a time play was as quiet as a dead and dumb picnic, so slow was the scoring.' As though to compensate for the latter event, however, there was supplied a good brand of food to the hungry spectators. It did one's heart good to hear them eat. 'Surely, South America is the home of the Brighter Cricket.'—Sunday Observer."

AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

O'KEEFE FOLLOWS MACDONALD.

Undoubtedly the most remarkable batsman in Australia last season was Frank O'Keefe, formerly of Sydney, and later of Melbourne. This cricketer passed through Colombo on June 5th on his way to England, to play very probably for one of the Clubs in the Lancashire League, which has made him a very tempting offer. O'Keefe burst into the limelight only a short while ago as one of the most brilliant cricketers produced by Australia. In the "Frank Iredale Testimonial match" at Sydney between the Australian team that toured England and the "Rest of Australia," O'Keefe created a world's record, for hitherto no cricketer had ever made a double century against a picked Australian eleven. His scores were 177 and 144 for "The Rest" facing the bowling of Gregory, Macdonald, Mailey, Armstrong, Ryder, Collins, Macartney, and Andrews, and scoring freely off every one of them.

O'Keefe told a representative of The Times of Ceylon that he had received very tempting offers from England to go over and play as a professional, so he decided to follow in E. A. Macdonald's wake and start for the Mother Country at once. He had not yet definitely decided what he would do in England. This was his first visit to the Home Country, and he might be returning after one season. O'Keefe added that Oldfield, the wicket keeper, would be returning to Australia in September. Warren Bardsley, Mailey and Collins, he stated, intended going to England shortly on business. They would all be back before the next Australian season.

Lord Inchcape, speaking at Dundee, on June 2nd, said that if Sir Eric Geddes had been called in three years ago the country might in all probability have had a 2s. income-tax today.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

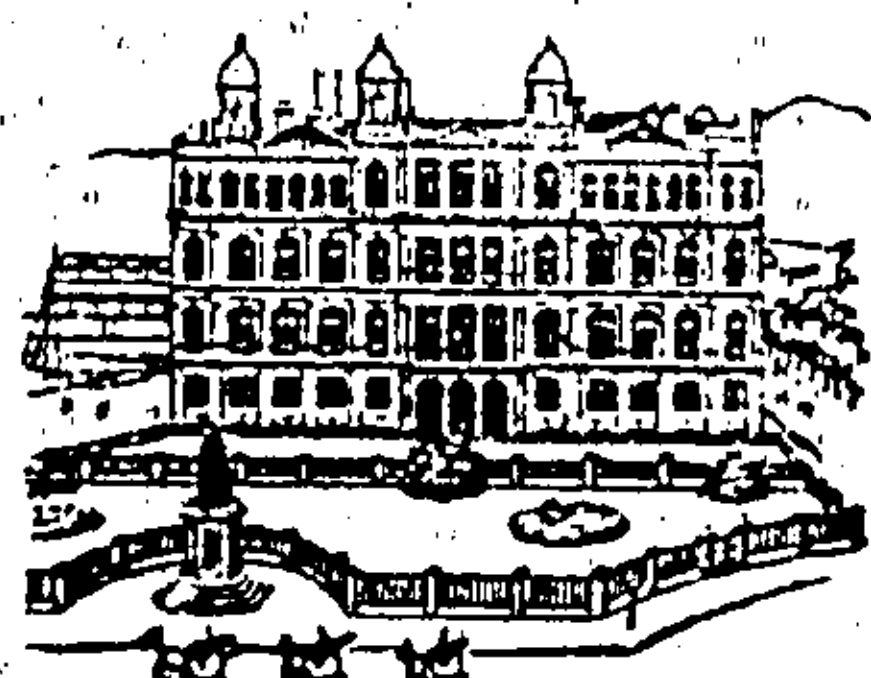
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PARIS FASHION NOTES.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,
ISABEL RAMSAY.]

Paris, June 19th.
The two big race meetings at Chantilly—the Prix de Diane and the Prix du Jockey Club—have come and gone, bringing with them their lesson on clothes to be worn during the coming Summer months. These two days are the beginning of a feverish period, which lasts till the Grand Prix comes and puts a stop to the reckless rioting of the previous four weeks. While this period lasts, smart Parisians and the thousands of visitors who flock to the French capital at this time of the year, spend most of the twenty-four hours of the day flitting from one round of social gaieties to another, and the Bois, the Champs Elysees and the elegant districts surrounding these two centres are crowded at all hours with smart motor-cars and carriages, and the fashionable theatres, hotels and restaurants are filled with a brilliant throng whose one object in life, apparently, is to put into practice the philosophy of Omar Khayyam. Chantilly begins this hectic period; the Grande Semaine with the Grand Prix as a climax, ends it. After this, Paris empties itself of every member of its community which goes to make up its Smart Set, and it is even considered so out of keeping with the rules of tradition to be in Paris after the Grand Prix, that stray members of this set who, for some reason or other, remain on for a week or so, draw the blinds of their homes, have their departure announced in the Society papers and pretend, for all practical purposes, to be well and truly absent from the capital.

Fashions at Chantilly, therefore, and those to be displayed at the Days Day at Autail and the Grand Prix at Longchamps the following Sunday, have a very special significance, because the designers who launched them had in view the tradition which will compel every member of their fair clientele to hurry off to mountain and sea-side at the end of the month. With this knowledge in view, therefore, fashions worn at these three big race meetings are fashions which have been designed more especially for wear in the old chateaux of France or on the miniature race-courses or in the pick-and-span streets of fashionable thermal or sea-side resorts, rather than for the dusty streets of Paris.

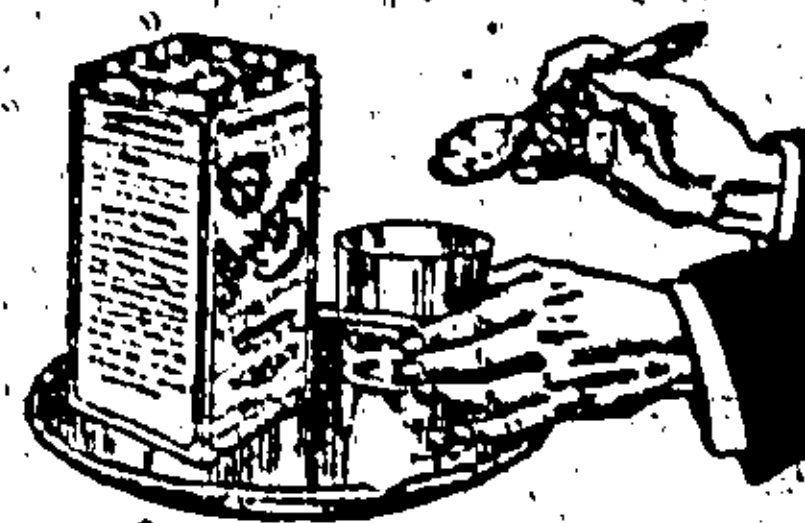
The most noticeable feature about the display at Chantilly was the return to bright colours. The rage for black has, apparently, died out and a reaction has set in for the brightest and most varied of colours. There is still the tendency to mix colours which I noticed at the first Spring meeting of the season at Longchamps a few weeks back. This is even developed in a host of ways, so that the dress, hat, parasol and bag or other accessory all form so many different notes in one composition of colours. A simpler idea is to have the dress in a neutral shade and the hat in a bright shade of flaming red, vivid yellow or orange. Although almost all colours are being worn, there is a marked preference for yellow in all its moods. Orange, burnt orange, coq de roche and other kindred shades follow next, whilst the fashion for red of last season has not yet died out sufficiently to exclude this colour from fashionable gatherings. Mauve in a shade the French call "glycine" (mystérieux) is tremendously popular, especially for hats; but blue and green are only to be seen at infrequent intervals. There was a time when, on account of a quality attributed to it, yellow was an absolute drug in the market, but common-sense has evidently triumphed over pure nonsense, for now yellow is to be seen on every hand and women of all classes wear it as heedlessly as formerly they wore any other shade.

Lace is the material which predominates above all others. Every second dress was in lace yesterday. Every type and every shade that man has yet created were to be seen flitting about in the forest glade of old Chantilly. Ivory silk lace mounted over crepe Georgette or satin went to make up the more handsome dresses, but the most delightful models in delicate auver, "glycine," burnt orange and pink helped to give this picturesque course the appearance of a Sussex garden in summer. Not only is silk lace fashionable, but cotton, wool, string, tape, anything whatever that has been turned and twisted into the semblance of lace is worn. Heavy Venetian lace is worn in conjunction with light fabrics such as crepe Georgette; flit and wide mesh lace are worn with crepe de Chine and satin, and handsome blonde laces are worn over or with practically every Summer material known to the manufacturer.

Not content with the wide scope such a collection of laces gives them, designers have gone to the length of taking organdie and stamping it out and working it up into piece designs which are as transparent and intricate as any lace. Organdie treated in this way is the last note in daintiness, but it is also the last note in expensiveness because of the tremendous amount of time required for transforming it from a plain into a cob-web material of this type. As seems only fitting on such a day, Chantilly lace was a type seen more than any other. As well as dresses and hats of this particular lace, there were numerous examples of capes in black Chantilly, finished with a collar or ruching of black taffetas or stain.

Amongst curious combinations of colours and materials was that of organdie and taffetas. Lanvin, who is responsible for this innovation, had launched a bevy of charming toilettes in shades of pastel blue, pink or mauve taffetas, covered with full overdress of ivory organdie. Other unusual combinations were those of foulard or organdie worn with short, loose coats in a wollen material. In fact, short wollen coats of this description were worn in conjunction with the lightest of materials.

There was the usual display of models by designers striving to wear popular fancy from the everlasting "chemise" (Continued at foot of next column.)



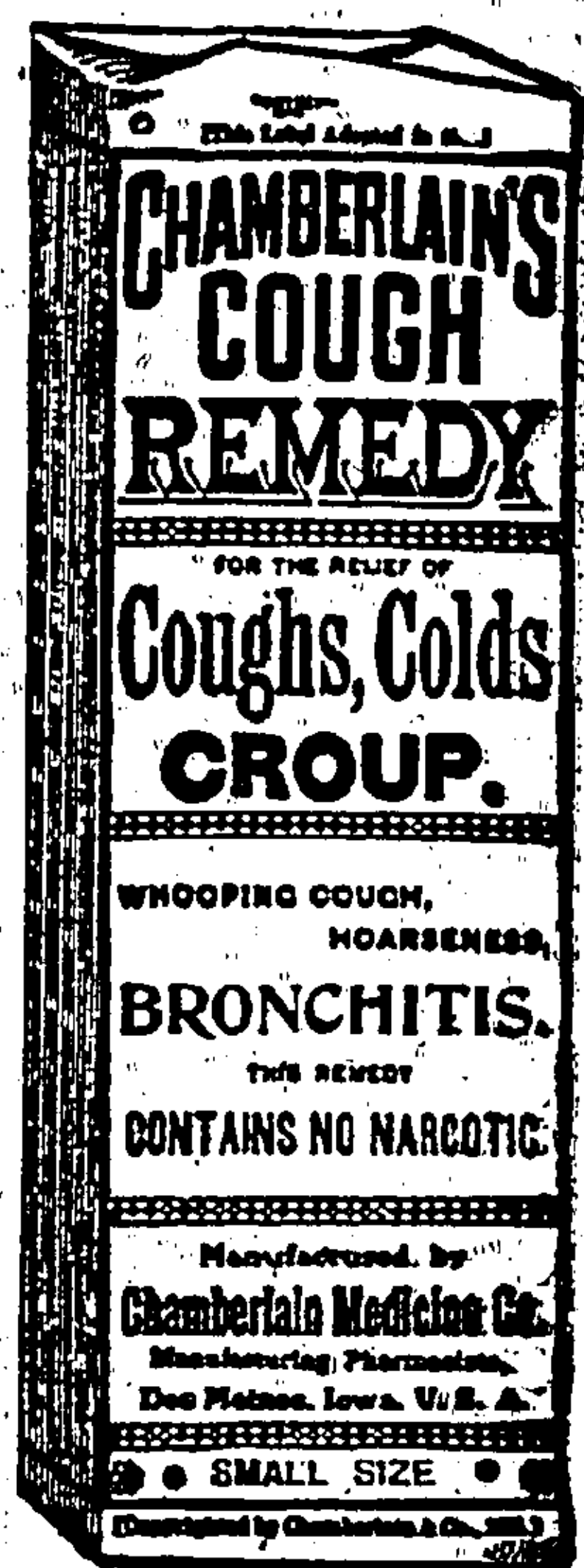
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INADEQUACY OF BRITISH AIR DEFENCE.

The outcry in certain Home newspapers in regard to the alleged inadequacy of the British air defence was reflected in the Commons on June 20th when Colonel Stely affirmed that the Royal Air Force reserve to be provided by civil aviation had almost entirely disappeared and consequently the British defensive power in the air was dangerously low. Mr. Chamberlain replied that Government was alive to the importance to national security of developments in aviation and was considering the position. Serious questions were involved, but this must not be taken to indicate that the defensive power necessarily depended upon civil aviation to more than a limited degree.

frock, amongst these being dresses copied from the 1860 period in materials covered with huge floral designs like an old-fashioned wall-paper; but these are not to be taken seriously. A style more likely to catch on was that of the tunic dress. This was a dress made in two parts, one with a narrow under dress and the other of a tunic, slightly shorter and much fuller, worn over it. This was rather graceful when worn by a tall woman, and it is certain more of the type will be seen in the near future.

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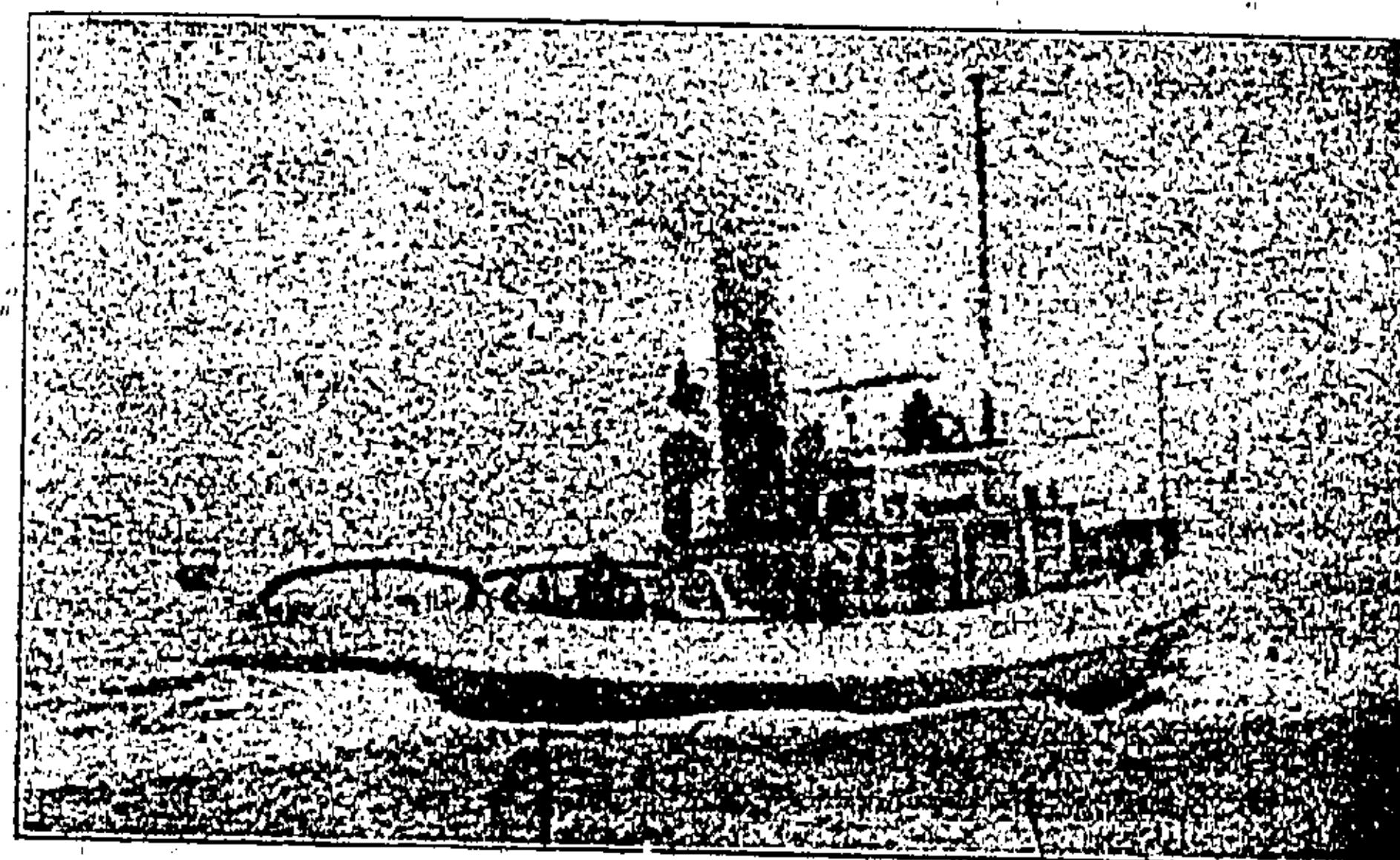
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OXFORD AS I SEE IT.

[BY STEPHEN LEACOCK, IN THE LONDON
"MORNING POST."]

In writing of the University of Oxford I may say that I am writing of something of which I have absolutely first hand information. My interest as a University professor led me, during my recent lecture tour in England, to make a special visit to Oxford in order to submit the place to a searching scrutiny. Arriving one afternoon at four o'clock I stayed at the Mitre Hotel, and did not leave until eleven o'clock next morning. The whole of this time, except for one hour spent in addressing the undergraduates, was devoted to a close and eager study of the great University. When I add to this that I had already visited Oxford in 1907, and spent a Sunday at All Souls with Colonel L. S. Amery, it will be seen at once that my views on Oxford are based upon observations, extending over fourteen years.

At any rate, I can at least claim that my acquaintance with the British University is just as good a basis for reflection and judgment as that of the numerous English critics who come to our side of the water. I have known a famous English author arrive at Harvard University in the morning, have lunch with President Lowell, and then write a whole chapter on "The Excellence of Higher Education in America." I have known another one come to Harvard, have lunch with President Lowell, and then write an entire book on "The Decline of Segregated Study in America." Or take the case of my own University. I remember Mr. Rudyard Kipling coming to McGill and saying in his address to the undergraduates at 2.30 p.m.: "You have here a great institution. But how could he have gathered this information? As far as I know, he spent the entire morning with Sir Andrew MacPhail in his house beside the campus, smoking cigarettes. When I add that he distinctly refused to visit the Palaeontological Museum, that he saw nothing of our new hydraulic apparatus or of our classes in Domestic Science, his judgment that we had 'here a great institution' seems a little bit superficial. I can only put beside it, to redeem it in some measure, the hasty and ill-formed judgment expressed by Lord Milner. 'McGill is a noble University,' and the rash and indiscreet expression of the Prince of Wales, when we gave him an LL.D. degree, 'McGill has a glorious future.'"

To my mind, these unthinking judgments about our great colleges do harm, and I determined, therefore, that anything I said about Oxford should be the product of actual observation and real study based upon a home-like residence in the Mitre Hotel.

On the strength of this basis of experience I am prepared to make the following positive and emphatic statements. It has a great past; it is at present the greatest University in the world; and it is quite possible that it has a great future. Oxford trains scholars of the real type better than any other place in the world. Its methods are antiquated. It despises science. Its lectures are rotten. It has professors who never teach and students who never learn. It has no order, no arrangement, no system. Its curriculum is unintelligible. It has no President. It has no state legislature to tell you how to teach. And yet—it gets there. Whether we like it or not, Oxford gives something to its students, a life and a mode of thought, which in America as yet we can emulate but not equal. If anyone doubts this, let him go and take a room at the Mitre Hotel (ten and six for a week) and study the place for himself.

These singular results achieved at Oxford are all the more surprising when one considers the distressing conditions under which the students work. The lack of an adequate building fund compels them to go on working in the same old buildings which they had for centuries. The buildings at Wadham College have not been renewed since the year 1605. In Merton and Magdalen the students are still housed in the old buildings erected in the Fourteenth Century. At Christ Church College I was shown a kitchen which had been built at the expense of Cardinal Wolsey in 1525. Incredible though it may seem, they have still no other place to cook in than this and are compelled to use it to-day. On the day when I saw this kitchen, four cooks were busy roasting an ox whole for the students' lunch: this at least is what I presumed they were doing from the size of the fireplace used, but it may not have been an ox, perhaps it was only a cow. On a huge table, twelve feet by six and made of slabs of wood five inches thick, two other cooks were rolling out a game pie. I estimated it as measuring three feet across. In this rude way, unchanged since the time of Henry VIII, the unhappy Oxford students are fed. I could not help contrasting it with the cosy little boarding houses on Cottage Grove Avenue where I used to eat when I was a student at Chicago, or the charming little basement dining-rooms of the students' boarding houses in Toronto. But then, of course, Henry VIII never lived in Toronto.

The same lack of a building fund necessitates the Oxford students living in the identical old boarding houses they had in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. Technically, they are called "quadrangles," and "rooms," but I am so broken in to the usage of my student days that I can't help calling them boarding houses. In many of these old stairways has been worn down by the feet of ten generations of students: the windows have little latticed panes; there are old names carved here and there upon the stone; and a thick growth of ivy covers the walls. The boarding house at St. John's College dates from 1555; the one at Brasenose from 1509. A few hundred thousand pounds would suffice to replace these old buildings with neat steel and brick structures like the normal school at Schenectady, N.Y., or the Peel Street High School at Montreal. But nothing is done. A movement was

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WEATHER REPORT.

July 23rd, at 15.45.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, etc.—Depression or typhoon in Lat. 19 deg. N. Long. 129 deg. E., direction unknown, position uncertain.

July 23rd, at 12.10.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, etc.—Depression of typhoon of unknown intensity within 180 miles of Lat. 19 deg. N. Long. 136 deg. E., moving N.W.

July 23rd, at 11.55.—Pressure has decreased slightly at all reporting stations. A trough of low pressure extends from Indo-China to the east of Luzon.

The absence of observations from Formosa makes the position of the typhoon uncertain. It is probably about 300 miles to the east of N. Luzon moving N.W.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., 23rd July, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 34.46 inches, against an average of 47.95 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DURRICE FOGCAST
Hongkong to Gap Rock East winds, light to moderate; fair.

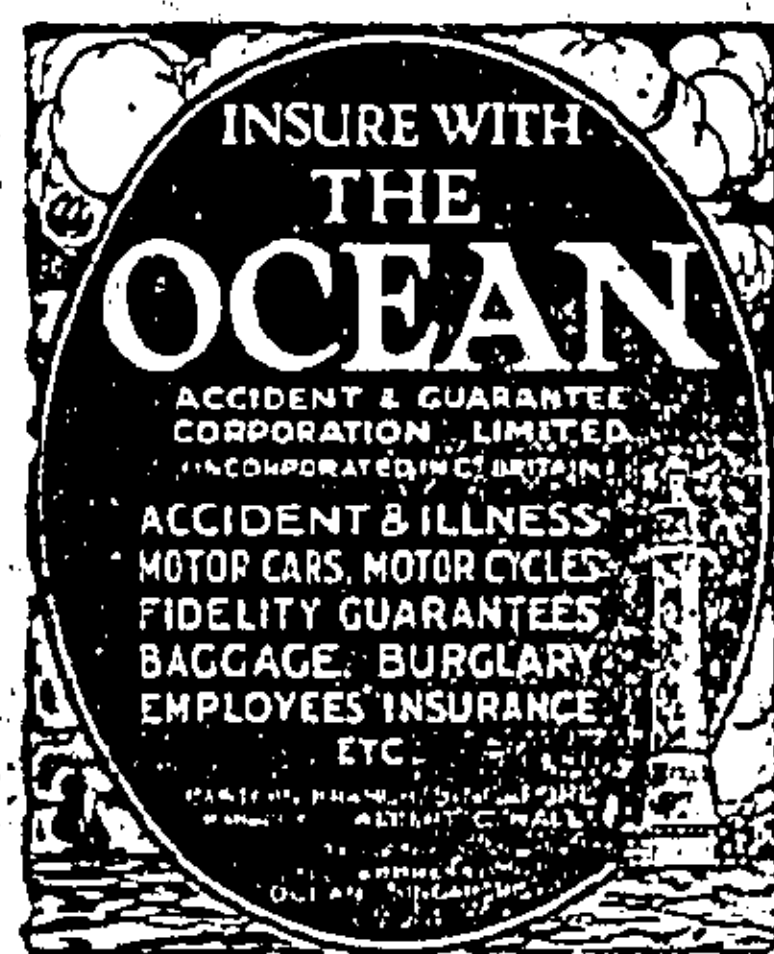
Formosa Channel The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 24th to 30th July, 1922.

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER			LOW WATER		
		H'kong Time	Height	Standard Time	H'kong Time	Height	Standard Time
Mon.	24	6.23	7.7	3.55	3.55	2.5	3.55
Tues.	25	9.12	7.9	3.45	2.51	2.3	3.45
Wed.	26	10.44	4.6	3.24	2.44	2.1	3.24
Thur.	27	11.31	4.5	3.36	2.42	2.1	3.36
Fri.	28	10.19	4.9	3.12	2.32	2.3	3.12
Satur.	29	11.49	6.9	3.33	2.43	2.3	3.33
Sun.	30	1.58	5.2	7.14	1.4	2.5	7.14
		2.24	5.5	8.34	2.0		



SHANGHAI OFFICE—

24, PEKING ROAD.

AGENTS for Hongkong

and South China,

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

TELEPH. 1030. 2, QUEEN'S BLDG.

attempted last autumn towards removing the ivy from the walls, but the result was unsatisfactory and they are putting it back. Anyone could have told them beforehand that the mere removal of the ivy would not brighten up Oxford, unless at the same time one cleared the stone of the old inscriptions, put in steel fire-escapes, and in fact brought the boarding houses up to date.

But Henry VIII, being dead, nothing was done. Yet in spite of its dilapidated buildings and its lack of fire-escapes, ventilation, sanitation, and up-to-date kitchen facilities, I persist in my assertion that I believe that Oxford, in its way, is the greatest University in the world. I am aware that this is an extreme statement and needs explanation. Oxford is much smaller in numbers, for example, than the State University of Minnesota, and it is much poorer. It has no endowment till yesterday, fewer students than the University of Toronto. To mention Oxford beside the 26,000 students of Columbia University sounds ridiculous. In point of money, the \$20,000,000 endowment of the University of Chicago, and the \$35,000,000 of Columbia, and the \$43,000,000 of Harvard seem to leave Oxford nowhere. Yet the peculiar thing is that it is not nowhere. By some queer process of its own it seems to get there every time. It was therefore of the very greatest interest to me, as a profound scholar, to try to investigate just how this peculiar excellence of Oxford arises.

It has hardly been due to anything in the curriculum or programme of studies. Indeed, to anyone accustomed to the best models of a University curriculum as they flourish in the United States and Canada the programme of studies is frankly quite laughable. There is less Applied Science in the place than would be found with us in a Theological College. Hardly a Single Professor at Oxford would recognise a dynamo if he met it in broad daylight. The Oxford student learns nothing of chemistry, physics, heat, plumbing, electric wiring, gas fitting, or the use of a blow torch. Any American college student can run a motor-car, take a gasoline engine to pieces, fix a washer on a kitchen tap, mend a broken electric bell, and give an expert opinion on what has gone wrong with the furnace. It is these things, indeed, which stamp him as a college-man, and occasion a very pardonable pride in the minds of his parents. But in all these things the Oxford student is the merest amateur.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

BANGKOK via SWATOW	"CHAKSANG"	Tuesday	28th July	Noon
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Tuesday	28th July	Noon
Kobe & Yokohama	"HOSANG"	Tuesday	28th July	4 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HUIHOW	"LEBSANG"	Wednesday	28th July	Noon
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"HOPSANG"	Wednesday	28th July	Noon
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Friday	28th July	Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Friday	28th July	3 p.m.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday	28th July	3 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"CHOYSANG"	Sunday	30th July	D.L.
SHANGHAI	"LAISANG"	Sunday	30th July	D.L.
Kobe	"KWONGSANG"	Friday	4th Aug.	Noon
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"NAMSANG"	Saturday	5th Aug.	Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"TUNGSHING"	Sunday	6th Aug.	Noon
	"LAISANG"	Saturday	19th Aug.	3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta, steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at dohow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers, "HINSANG" and "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken off through Bills of Lading for Kudu, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "KUTSANG" will be despatched on or about

Friday, 28th July, at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG

& CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Frt. Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE No. 215

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharge
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	28th July	28th July
"GLENADR"	15th August	15th August
"GLENARIFFE"	30th August	30th August

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharge
M/V. "GLENBEG"	4th Aug.	LONDON, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215 sub-er. 23 and 2894



KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP: ¥100,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI.

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA.

Managing Director: Mr. MARUO ASA.

The Company has an agent at every port.

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's fleet:—
Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's Management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.
Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.
(Belonging to Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter and other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA.

No. 2, Bank House

ELLERMAN LINE

ELLERMAN & HUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.
FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
OUTWARDS.

HOMEWARDS.

1. "CITY OF CAMBRIDGE" ... 3rd Aug. ... Havre, London, Antwerp & Hamburg.
2. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" ... 28th Aug. ... Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hamburg.
Subject to change without notice.
For particulars of freight and passenger rates apply to—

or RICE & CO., CANTON

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

QUEEN S.S. CO. LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LTD.
AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & HUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong

1. "CYCLOPS" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th July.
2. "KUMAEUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th August.
3. "TELEMACHUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 18th August.
4. "CITY OF BAGDAD" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th August.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, THE BANK LINE, LTD. HONGKONG
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO. CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**SERVICES CONTRACTUELS**

MAIL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT
DESTINATIONS. STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT. SAILING DATES.

SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA ... "CORDILLERE" ... 10,000 ... On or about 4th Aug.
MARSEILLES, via HAI PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DUTCH, & PORT SAID ... "CORDILLERE" ... 11,000 ... On or about 18th Aug.
MARSEILLES, via HAI PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DUTCH, & PORT SAID ... "CORDILLERE" ... 11,000 ... On or about 18th Aug.
MARSEILLES, via HAI PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DUTCH, & PORT SAID ... "CORDILLERE" ... 11,000 ... On or about 18th Aug.

COMMERCIAL LINE

TUNIS, HAVRE, DUNKERQUE, KIRK & ANTWERP ... "COMMISSAIRE PIERRE LECOQ" ... About 28th July.

ALSO SERVICE TO BORDEAUX, HAVRE, DUNKERQUE, & ANTWERP. (ON APPLICATION)
For further particulars, etc., apply to

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION: A. JOHARD, Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD**HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.**

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High Class Coast Steamers, having good accommodations for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

HAIHONG ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... Tuesday, 25th July, at 1 p.m.
HAIHONG ... Capt. J. S. Thompson ... Friday, 28th July, at 1 p.m.

Arrival and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA

(THE YAMASHITA S.S. CO. LTD.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.
Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Hekow & Pakhoi

1. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 4th Aug.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

1. "HOZUI MARU" ... on or about 4th Aug.

For further particulars, please apply to—

B. MITARAI,
Agent,
Top Floor, King's Building,
Tel. No. 140.

**P. & O. British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines**

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CHYLOM, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHGAR"	9,000	31st July	(Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp)
"SICILIA"	6,702	18th Aug.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SARDINIA"	6,850	18th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"JEYPORE"	5,318	25th Aug.	do.
"DEVANHA"	9,092	25th Aug.	do.
"NOVARA"	6,850	18th Sept.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	10,612	27th Sept.	(Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp)
"KALYAN"	8,987	11th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DONGOLA"	8,058	25th Oct.	do.
"KHYBER"	9,000	18th Nov.	do.
"NANKIN"	7,000	22nd Nov.	do.
"KARALA"	8,000	6th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	20th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"PLASSY"	7,300	3rd Jan. 1922	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"JAPAN" ... 6,022 ... 3rd Aug. ... Calcutta via Singapore & Penang

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"St. ALBANS" ... 4,070 ... 3rd Aug. ... (Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne)

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"TANDA" ... 6,954 ... 24th July ... Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe.
"ALIPORE" ... 6,473 ... 28th July, 4 p.m. ... Kobe.
"DEVANHA" ... 8,092 ... 1st Aug. ... Shanghai & Japan.
"SICILIA" ... 6,702 ... 3rd Aug. ... Shanghai only.
"EASTERN" ... 4,000 ... 5th Aug. ... Kobe & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting the on carrying steamer.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

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Agents.

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP, MARSEILLES—
Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ABGON MARU" ...

Buenos Aires—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Durban—
JAPANESE MARU ...

"CANADA MARU" ...

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR SERVICE ...

"HONOLULU MARU" ...

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"KIBU MARU" ...

Calcutta—Frequent service via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon. ...

"ANNAN MARU" ...

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, ...

"MANILA MARU" ...

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"HAGUE MARU" ...

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"SUMATRA MARU" ...

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai ...

"ALTAI MARU" ...

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—Takes (steamer) have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers. ...

"KALU MARU" ...

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TARAO via SWATOW & AMOY ...

"BOHEU MARU" ...

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St. George's Building,
Telephone 3123,
Telegrams: Furness.

**C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ... "SINKIANG" ... On 25th July, noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK ... "KALAN" ... On 25th July, 3 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE ... "KINGYUAN" ... On 27th July, D.L.
AMOY & SHANGHAI ... "BOOCHOW" ... On 27th July, 9 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN ... "HUICHOW" ... On 28th July, 4 p.m.
HOIHOW, FAKHOI & HAIPHONG ... "KAIFONG" ... On 1st Aug., D.L.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER MAILS and CARGO
Excellent Saloon accommodation, amplitudes, Electric Fans in Saloon and staterooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Europe and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
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AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Manila & Australian Ports
"TAITUAN"	22nd July.	27th July, 3 p.m.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Transvaal Ports.
For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
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Telephone No. 35.

SIAMESE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL

For further particulars apply to
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Telephone 34.]

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO

MANAGING AGENT, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passengers
Fare to European Ports US\$ \$620.50 First Class
Throughout.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" ... July 29th ... Aug. 17th

S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... Aug. 12th ... Sept. 14th

S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... Sept. 12th ... Oct. 5th

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "LAKE FAULK" ... July 26th, at Noon.

TAMPA INTER-OCEAN S.S. CO.

FOR HAVANA, NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK.

S.S. "HEFFRON" ... Aug. 19th

S.S. "VICTORIOUS" ... Sept. 5th

Sailings and Fares Subject to change without Notice.
For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
Cable Address "SOLAYO" Union Building, Hongkong.
Telephone 141. Agents at CANTON—REISS & Co.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

1st NEW YORK & BOSTON

1. "EGREMONT CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 8th August.

2. "DAGRE CASTLE" ... Middle of September.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

TIME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI

1. "TRACIA" ... sailing on or about 10th August.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

1. "NIPPON" ... sailing on or about 25th July.

2. "TRACIA" ... sailing on or about 25th August.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

1. "UMONA" ... sailing 20th August.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

